THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Correspondence Between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

A late number of the Manchester *Express* contains a considerable portion of the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Lord Stanley on the subject of the Alabama claims, particularly with reference to the matter of arbitration. In August, 1866, Mr. Seward sent a long letter to Lord Stanley, and in his letter of instruction to Mr. Adams requested him to inform Lord Stanley that, in the judgment of the President, a settlement of these claims "had become urgently necessary to a re-establishment of entirely friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain."

The following are the closing letters of the correspondence:—

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Sir:—I have now to recur to Lord Stanley's despatch to Sir Frederick Wright Bruce, of the 24th of May, concerning the so-called Alabama claims, a copy of which paper he placed in my hands during our recent visit at Auburn.

You are authorized to inform his Lordship that I did not understand his previous offer of arbitration to apply alone to the claims arising out of the depredations of the Alabama, to the exclusion of those arising out of the depredations of the Florida, the Shenandoah, the Georgia, and other vessels of that description; and that, on the contrary, Lord Stanley's offer of limited arbitration was understood to apply equally to those claims arising out of the depredations of the several vessels last named as to those arising out of the depredations of the Alabama.

His lordship now observes that the British Government is ready to go to arbitration upon the question whether, in the matters connected with all those vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government and those who acted upon its authority was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of the American citizens.

The President considers these terms to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently precise to include all the claims of American citizens for depredations upon their commerce during the late Rebellion, which have been the subject of complaint upon the part of this Government. But the United States Government, in this view, would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government, its officers, agents, and subjects, towards the United States in regard to the Rebellion and the Rebels, as they occurred during the Rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of, just as in the case of general claims alluded to by Lord Stanley, the actual proceedings and relations of her Majesty's Government, its officers, agents, and subjects, in regard to the Rebellion and the Rebels, are necessarily connected with the transactions out of which those general claims arose.

Lord Stanley's plan seems to be to constitute two descriptions of tribunals—one an arbiter to determine the question of the moral responsibility of the British Government in respect of the Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and other vessels of that class; and the other mixed Commission to abjudicate the so-called general claims of both sides; and a contingent reference to the same or other mixed commission, to ascertain and determine the amount of damages, for indemnity, to be awarded in the cases examined by the first tribunal in the event of a decision, upon the question of moral responsibility, in favor of the United States.

No distinction, as to principle, between the tribunals seems to the United States to be necessary; and in every case the United States agree only to unrestricted arbitration. Convenience may require that the claims should be distributed between two tribunals, both of which, however, in the opinion of the United States, should proceed upon the same principles and be clothed with the same powers.

The President will be gratified if this explanation shall conduce to remove any of the difficulties which have heretofore prevented the two Governments from coming to the amicable and friendly understanding and arrangement which is so sincerely desired by both.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Charles Francis Adams, Esq., etc. etc. etc.

LORD STANLEY TO SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 24.—Sir:—I abstained in my despatch No. 99, of the 2d instant, from making any observations on the communication from Mr. Adams, to which that despatch referred, in the expectation that I might receive from you some further explanation, as given by you to Mr. Seward, of the views of the American Government on this subject.

Not having heard from you, I must conclude that Mr. Seward has not made you acquainted with the nature of his reply, sent through Mr. Adams, to your communication to him of my despatch, No. 54, of the 9th of March. I have nothing, therefore, beyond the brief statement made to me by Mr. Adams, to guide me in dealing with Mr. Seward's reply. In that reply Mr. Seward says clearly enough that the Government of the United States cannot consent to a special and peculiar limitation of arbitration in regard to the Alabama claims, such as Her Majesty's Government suggest; but, from his next observation, it might be inferred that the offer, as regards arbitration, made by Her Majesty's Government, in my despatch of the 9th of March, was understood to have applied only to claims arising out of the proceedings of the Alabama, to the exclusion of those arising out of the like proceedings of the Florida, Shenandoah, and Georgia.

It is important to clear up this point, and you will therefore state to Mr. Seward that the offer to go to arbitration was not restricted to the claims arising out of the proceedings of the Alabama, but applied equally to those arising out of the like proceedings of the other vessels that I have named. In the words of my despatch of the 9th of March, the matter at issue between the two Governments on which Great Britain was ready to go to arbitration, was "whether, in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government, and by those who acted under its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens."

It is most desirable that there should be no misunderstanding on this point, but inasmuch as Mr. Seward says that the Government of the United States cannot give any preference to the Alabama claims over others in regard to the form of arbitrament suggested, you may inform Mr. Seward that there was no intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to give any such preference to the Alabama claims over claims in the like category.

That some such misapprehension exists on the part of Mr. Seward may, indeed, be further deduced from his statement that while the Government of the United States agree that all mutual claims which arose during the civil war between citizens and subjects of the two countries ought to be amicably and speedily adjusted, they must insist that they be adjusted by one and the same tribunal, with like and the same forms, and on principles common to all.

Now, the question of disposing of general claims in contradistinction to the specific claims arising out of the proceedings of the Alabama and vessels of that class, has not hitherto been matter of controversy between the two Governments, but has been mooted in its present shape by her Majesty's Government alone; and there is no such similarity between the two classes of claims as would admit of their being dealt with by the same process.

It may be, however, and her Majesty's Government would gladly learn that it was the case, that the Government of the United States agree to waive the question of the alleged premature recognition of belligerent rights, and are satisfied to go to arbitration on the first or Alabama class of claims, provided that all claims whatever, on either side, arising out of the events of the war, are equally submitted to arbitration, so "that they may be adjusted by one and the same form of tribunal, with like and the same forms, and on principles common to all."

This, however, from the nature of things, is impracticable. The one class on the specific claims, such as those arising out of the proceedings of the Alabama and such vessels, depends for their settlement on the solution of what may be called an abstract question, namely, "whether, in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government, and those who acted under its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens;" the other, or general class, of claims admits of no such narrow restriction. The number of claims in this class on either side may be great, the circumstances of each more or less different, and the points involved in them complicated in their nature and bearing; and on these grounds alone it is obvious that they cannot, like those of the Alabama class, be comprised within a single proposition applicable in principle to all, and bringing all within the compass of a single division of an arbiter.

The reply which Mr. Seward will return to your communication of this despatch will, it may be hoped, clear up the obscurity which rests upon the answer received through Mr. Adams to my despatch of the 9th of March.

Her Majesty's Government, you will say, abide by their proposals as set forth in that despatch. Within the limits set forth in that despatch they are prepared to go to arbitration in regard to the Alabama, and such like claims, on the condition that, simultaneously with the reference of those claims to arbitration, an agreement is entered into between the two Governments for the adjustment of general claims by a mixed commission. I am, etc.,

STANLEY.

The Hon. Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, G. C. B., etc. etc. etc.

GENERAL SICKLES IN NEW YORK.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, formerly in command of the Second Military District of the United States, arrived in this city on Monday morning by the steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, S. C. The General was accompanied by his daughter, servants, Colonel E. W. Dennis, Judge-Advocate, and Captain J. W. Clous, A. A. A. G., both gentlemen being members of the General's staff. General Sickles, who has been removed from his command by the President of the United States, for some reason unknown to the General, is stopping at the Brevoort House, awaiting orders from Washington. On his arrival in this city General Sickles went directly to the Brevoort House, where a suite of rooms had been engaged for him, and after receiving a number of calls, the visitors calling as a testimony of respect to the General for the honorable and statesmanlike course pursued by him during his administration of the Second Military District of the South, he made a hasty call upon his father and mother in Abingdon Square. The General is in excellent health, although he had a very boisterous passage from Charleston to this city. The General wore the undress uniform of his rank in the army, and looks exactly as he did on the memorable day of Gettysburg, when doing his duty gallantly, his right leg was shot to pieces, and as he did at Chancellorsville, when with his Third Corps he stayed the rout of the Union army, and restored order and organization to a tumultuous chaos of fugitives. There is the same cool, calm eye, well cut chin, stern soldierly face, and cropped military hair, making him a perfect type of the French infantry officer, so well known in Vernet's and Charpentier's pictures of Gallic military life. During the day a number of distinguished gentlemen called upon the General to renew old intimacies and friendships, and to testify approbation of his late career as a soldier and citizen. All parties and shades of public opinion were represented among the visitors. There was John B. Haskin's burly form, bluff, manly voice, well known as a leader in the Democratic ranks, the fragile form and full face of William M. Evarts, the cruelly quiet face of Major-General Daniel Butterfield, formerly in command of the Twentieth Corps, Generals Sharham and Brewster, both of whom at one time commanded Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, General Tremaine, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen. The General received his visitors in a quiet, unassuming manner, without any pretense or attempt at demonstration. General Sickles desires to have it known that he does not seek notoriety or public display, and intends during his stay in the city to remain perfectly quiet and retired from public observation.

The Union General Committee held a meeting last evening to take measures for the reception of General Sickles. There was a very large attendance, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, the Chairman of the Committee, presiding, and Mr. William Drummond acting as Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Spencer, who had just returned from Europe, made a few brief remarks in relation to the object for which the meeting had been called. Mr. Spencer commended warmly the patriotic conduct of General Sickles during his official career in Charleston, describing at some length the defense and protection yielded by him to the suffering and persecuted Unionists of the South, and denounced Mr. Johnson for his baneful and shameful violation of the fundamental law of the United States Government, which was calculated to throw the great republic into contempt all over the world, if the American people any longer permitted him to so continue without hindrance. Colonel Frederick A. Conkling then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, by his memorable record as a soldier, and by his able and patriotic administration of the government of the Carolinas, has entitled himself to the respect and confidence of the American people.

Resolved, That a Committee of Ten be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to invite Major-General Sickles to address the citizens of New York, at the Cooper Union, at such time as may suit his convenience.

The last resolution was afterwards amended to have, instead of a Committee of Ten, one member from each of the twenty-one Assembly districts in the city, to frame a proper address of welcome to the General, and to have the control of the arrangements for his formal reception. The meeting then adjourned, and a sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, Alexander McLeod, William C. Hanna, William H. McKinley, and Councilman Thomas, waited upon General Sickles at his rooms in the Brevoort House, for the purpose of making known to the General the action of the Union General Committee. The Committee found General Sickles at home, and on sending in their cards, the Committee were admitted to the presence of the General, when Mr. Spencer introduced them, each by name, to General Sickles, who shook hands with them all. Mr. Spencer then addressed General Sickles as follows:—

General Sickles:—As a committee appointed by the Union Central Committee, we have the honor of waiting upon you. The Union Central Committee of this city has this evening met and passed resolutions highly eulogistic of you, both as a soldier and a civilian, and directing the appointment of this committee to invite you to address the Union people of this city upon the political state of the country. A committee has also been appointed to prepare and publish an address to the people in relation to your record and removal. We ask you to address the people at the Cooper Institute at such time as you shall select. As friends of yours, we do not expect, and shall not ask you to speak as an exponent of our peculiar political views; but merely in vindication of your administration and policy as the Commander of the Second Military District of the South.

General Sickles replied:—

Gentlemen:—I need not assure you of the pleasure I feel in receiving you, and the gratification I derive in the assurance you give me that my course has met with your approbation. I will prepare to take into consideration the polite offer you have made me to meet my fellow-citizens. It is not possible for me at this moment to signify my formal acceptance of this offer. I have taken steps to ascertain from the Government the particular grounds of accusation which have prompted my removal. Pending the formal answer to my communication, it would not be proper for me to discuss (in a public assemblage) the measures of my administration. But, I presume, at an early day, it will be in my power to name a time when I can meet my fellow-citizens to discuss before them the questions that most interest the country at this time. As soon as it is in my power to do so I will communicate with you further.

The Committee then, after some private conversation with the General, left the hotel. General Sickles at present holds the rank in the Regular Army of Colonel of the 42d Infantry. General Sickles stated last evening that he wished to avoid all public displays and receptions while his case was before the Government tribunals.

The officers and soldiers of the Excelsior Brigade, formerly commanded by General Sickles, held a meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, to make arrangements for a public reception and testimonial to be given to General Sickles, their old commander. The meeting, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned to Thursday evening, at the same place.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

General Butler and the New Developments in Reference to the Impeachment Plot—His Story of the Transactions with Mrs. Hunham.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—In these despatches recently allusion was made to certain forthcoming disclosures in reference to the plot to obtain impeachment evidence against the President, and it was stated that an affidavit would be included, showing that Mrs. Dunham had received from General Butler $50, and was reproached by the latter for not having performed the services for which she had been engaged. In relation to this subject, the following is given as General Butler's explanation:—While Conover was in jail in this city, a lady who boarded in the house with Mrs. Dunham called on General Butler, and informed him that Mrs. Dunham had said her husband knew of the whereabouts of certain very important documents bearing on the assassination of President Lincoln, and subsequently a gentleman, a boarder in the same house with Mrs. Dunham, came to General Butler and reiterated this information, stating, in addition, that Mrs. Dunham had said if she could get money sufficient to defray expenses of travelling she could obtain the papers in question. General Butler then said if Mrs. Dunham would bring to him a statement from her husband setting forth the character of the document,s he would enable her to get at them. Mrs. Dunham afterwards called on the General with the required statement, and told him that the documents were in New York, to which place she would have to go for them, and that Mr. Dunham had fully instructed her how to proceed in order to obtain them. General Butler asked her how much money she would need for the purpose. She replied that as she would be obliged to have a companion she would need fifty dollars. This amount the General gave her, and was assured by Mrs. Dunham that she would start that evening. A day or two afterwards Mrs. Dunham again appeared before the General, stating that as some trouble had occurred at the jail she was unable to see her husband, but brought a note from him explaining that he could not give her the directions necessary to get the papers. "Then, as you cannot go to New York," said the General, "you will not require the fifty dollars; so you had better return the money." Mrs. Dunham answered that she had not the money to return. General Butler then told her he knew the money had been used for other purposes, and that she could not repay it. Mrs. Dunham was greatly astonished, and asked the General how he knew that she had made such use of the money. General Butler answered that he would tell her a story. He then related how, when he was in command of the Army of the James, he had a man to go into the Rebel lines and bring him an account of the Rebel iron-clads that were being built at Richmond; how the man returned in three weeks with a budget of interesting information, and how after the spy had told him his story, Butler had produced a detective who disclosed that the spy had gone from the army to Washington, where he remained during the whole time, instead of going to Richmond; and finished by saying that he had him ornamented with a ball and chain and set him to digging in Dutch Gap. The General then told her that she had her answer; she might go; and she went.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

A New Governor-General and New Commander-in-Chief—A "Rouge" Election Victory.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—Earl Mayo succeeds Lord Monck as Governor-General of the Dominion next June. General Charles Windham, known as "Redan" Windham, from having led a successful assault on the Redan, replaces Michel as Commander-in-chief of the army. His appointment will be officially announced this week.

The Earl of Mayo belongs to the ancient house of Clanricarde, in Ireland, and the Earldom is one of considerable influence. The family name is Bourke. I believe the peerage is now held by Richard Southwell Bourke, Lord Naas, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland during the Fenian insurrection, and was spoken of in connection with the Governor-Generalship of Canada before Lord Monck. His father (Robert Bourke, Earl of Mayo) would be now about seventy years of age, and, to the best of my recollection, died a short time since.

The families of the Bourkes and Windhams—that of the new Commander-in-Chief—are related by marriage. Mr. Doome has been elected to the Dominion Parliament by a majority of twenty. The result is a "Rouge" victory.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer reports that he has received conscience money this year to the amount of £5087, enough to pay his salary and leave a slight margin.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

ANTIETAM CELEBRATION.

Position of General Canby.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

Antietam Celebration.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists concerning the arrangements for the Antietam celebration next Monday. The principal speakers are Johnson Copperheads, and Johnson will take occasion to ventilate his peculiar doctrines and be the big gun of the day. Governor Swann and ex-Governor Bradford, Johnson's Surveyor at Baltimore, will both harp on the same string. Much fault is found with the Committee of Arrangements for these partisan selections.

The Border State Convention.

The Republicans of this District meet to-night to elect delegates to the Border State Convention, which meets at Baltimore to-morrow.

General Canby all Right.

Canby's order concerning returned Rebels gives great satisfaction here. His friends say he will follow Sickles' course and refuse to truckle to Johnson.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 11—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 9-16ths; U. S. Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 77; Erie R. R., 44½; Great Western, 21½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—Noon.—Cotton dull. Middling Uplands, 9½d; middling Orleans, 10d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political—Bonds Discovered—Arrest of a Philadelphian, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The Democratic mass meeting last night was large, but no prominent speakers were present.

The thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of bonds and other securities stolen recently from the Franklin Bank have been all recovered—part here and the residue in Philadelphia and New York—but the thieves were not found.

The Old Defenders celebrate the anniversary of the battle of North Point to-morrow, and the day will be observed as a partial holiday.

William Ratcliffe, alias Shiling, of Philadelphia, has been arrested here for attempting to defraud the Government. He has been sent to Philadelphia for trial.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9.—Stormy weather prevailed here yesterday, and to-day quite a heavy gale is prevailing outside from the southwest. A large fleet of vessels put into the roads for a harbor, but the wind changing more to the southward, they sailed for their destinations this morning.

The Gosport Navy Yard is at present in a state of almost complete inactivity. The little work going on is confined principally to the machinists.

The frigate Lancaster, which arrived from the Pacific squadron some months ago, is being completely overhauled, preparatory to being again put in commission.

The Navy Department has decided to place Eames' percolator on board the United States steamer Brooklyn—an apparatus used to reduce the salt water used in the boilers to fresh.

Among the improvements now being made in the Yard is the construction of a large crane, which has been in course of erection since last May, which, with the exception of one in the Washington Navy Yard, will be the finest at any yard in the country. It will be sixty-five feet high, and calculated to lift sixty tons, being designed to perform the work of taking out boilers, heavy ordnance, etc.

The following vessels are now at the Yard:—Gunboats Seneca and Agawam, which have been condemned; gunboats Texas, Columbia, Albemarle, Mayflower, Winnepec, in ordinary; frigate Lancaster, repairing; frigate New Hampshire, used as a receiving ship; gunboat Perriwinkle, ready to go in commission; frigate St. Lawrence, used as a marine barracks; and tugboats Miles Standish and Jean Sands, used in towing around the harbor.

The schooner Grand Island, from Camden, bound to Wilmington, Del., with lime, which put into Norfolk in consequence of damages received in the gale of the 1st instant, is now being repaired.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Reading, 104; Canton Company 47½; Erie, 76½; Cleveland and Toledo, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106½; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern 85½; New York Central, 109; Illinois Central, 121½; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 103; Hudson River, 124½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114½; do. 1864, 110½; do. 1865, 109½; do. new issue, 111½; Ten-forties 99½; Seven-thirties, 107½. Gold, 144½.

A New Remedy for Cholera.

The people of Italy are greatly alarmed at the rapid progress of the cholera, and some singular superstitions come to light. The villagers cherish the notion that evil-disposed persons inflict the disease upon the communities in which they live, and one of the brigand chiefs goes a step further. According to the following passage from a Florence letter, this indignant person not only shares the prevailing superstition, but means to try a remedy:—

"A short time since the inhabitants of Rossano found the following proclamation, issued by the brigand chief Palma, placarded on their walls:—'I make known to the proprietors and prefects of this place that, if the disease does not cease on the instant, I shall come down upon them with four thousand of my followers, and put a stop to it at once. N. B.—I shall burn and destroy everything unless I am obeyed. I am,
"'DOMENICO STRAFARO PALMA.'"

In medicine, this would be called the heroic method of treatment.

A Life History in Brief.

Here is a story from life in Paris:—

"Adele D——, aged 26, was found dead yesterday in her lodging in the Rue Esquirol. Near her lay the lifeless body of her little boy, aged two years. Abandoned and plunged in profound misery, she had recourse to suicide by charcoal. Near the child lay a paper on which the following words were written:—'Poor little friend, come with me out of this world; I will not leave you here to be unhappy as your mother has been.'"

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

Final Adjournment — Declaration of Principles—All Connection with the Present Political Parties of this Country Forbidden.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—The Fenian Congress adjourned *sine die* last evening. A declaration of principles was adopted. It is a calmly expressed, well written document, setting forth the wrongs that Ireland has endured and the reasons that entitle her to the world's sympathy. The God of nature intended Ireland to be a separate and independent nationality, and the Fenian Brotherhood is to free her. The declaration asks the public to regard the Brotherhood fairly, and to judge it solely by the conduct of its elected representatives, not by the standard of any individual.

Resolutions eulogistic of the late Thomas Francis Meagher were adopted—one to the effect that any attempt to appropriate as the property of any clique his name and fame, which should be consecrated to Ireland and liberty, is unjust. Resolutions were likewise adopted favoring hearty co-operation with the friendly press, disclaiming and forbidding any use of the Brotherhood for political purposes in connection with present parties in this country; of thanks to prominent citizens who aided in the recovery of the Fenian arms, and discountenancing any application of funds except for the purchase of arms and other revolutionary purposes.

The committee to nominate fifteen Senators reported the following names:—Thomas Lavau, of Ohio; James Gibbons, of Pennsylvania; T. J. Quinn, of New York; Miles D. Sweeny, of California; John Carlton, of New Jersey; F. B. Gallagher, of New York; P. W. Dunne, of Illinois; Edward L. Carey, of New York; Patrick J. Meehan, of New Jersey; Peter Cunningham, Michael Finnegan, J. C. O'Brien, and William Fleming, of New York; James W. Fitzgerald, of Ohio; General John O'Neill, of the District of Columbia.

Robert Buchanan's New Volumes.

Mr. Robert Buchanan has a new volume of poems nearly ready, the majority of which are Scottish, the leading one being the story of "Meg Blane," a fisherwoman. It is followed by "The Northern Wooing," a love story; "The Battle of Drumlie Moor," a wild song of the Covenanters, and one or more pieces the theme of which is the well-known Highland evictions, and the collection concludes with pieces of a miscellaneous nature, a number of which have seen the light in recent magazines. Mr. Buchanan is a genuine poet, but he writes too rapidly, and in a vein which will not bear much working. He has a second volume in press, consisting of a series of prose papers, beginning with a memoir of David Gray, whom he has glorified quite enough, and ending with several essays on the English and American poets, and the art of poetry generally.

Taking Time by the Forelock.

They are a rapid people in Illinois, if a person spoken of by a Western paper is a fair specimen. It announces that an enterprising mechanic at Champaign has built a buggy for the next President of the United States, whoever he may be.

This is certainly a case of the "Enterprise of the Future."

How does the Champaign man know that the next President will have use for a "buggy?" Perhaps he will prefer to ride horseback, or to drive four in hand, or even to walk.

A "buggy" is not a usual Presidential vehicle. Nobody has ever presented one of our Chief Magistrates with a "buggy."

Why then a "buggy?"

Has the enterprising mechanic a prescient inkling of the next President's personality? If so, let him speak and enlighten the country. It will save a world of worry and fuss to know so long beforehand who is to be the man.

A BRAVE WOMAN.—On the Emperor's fête-day Madame Poitevin made a balloon ascent at Marseilles, but the wind suddenly veering round, she was blown out to sea, and only escaped by means of a vessel which went out expressly after her. The balloon was uninjured.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. July, '65, 5-20s sold at 108½, an advance of ¼; 99⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 111⅞ for 6s of 1881; 107⅛ for June and August 7·30s; 114⅛ for '62 5-20s; 111⅛ for '65 5-20s; 109⅞ for '64 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101, and old do at 98¼, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 51⅞ to 52, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; 26 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28⅛ for Catawissa preferred; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 63½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 27 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics; 57 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 59½ for Girard; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 90 for Corn Exchange; and 64½ for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47, no change; 16½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do.; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144⅞; 11 A. M., 144⅞; 12 M., 145; 1 P. M., 144⅞, an advance of 1 on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Money continues very easy at 3@4 per cent. on Government securities, and 4@5 on mixed collaterals, with the majority of transactions at 4. There is a limited amount of business doing in the discount line, and the best grade of commercial paper is still rated at 6@7 per cent. The demand for loans from the Stock Exchange is owing to the dullness of speculation, insufficent to absorb the supply of available capital, and hence lenders are more anxious about keeping their funds employed than guarding against extension."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"There is an increased demand for money, and 5 per cent. was readily had from the best borrowers. No money was offered about the street, and borrowers were obliged to look about quite briskly. In commercial paper no change.

"Foreign exchange is firm. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109@109¼ for commercial; 109½@110 for bankers'; do. at short sight, 109⅞@110½; Paris at 60 days, 5·18¾@5·15; do. at short sight, 5·15@5·12½; Antwerp, 5·18¾@7·15; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·15; Hamburg, 35½@36½; Amsterdam, 40½@41; Frankfort, 40@41; Bremen, 78½@78¾; Prussian thalers, 71½@72."

—The Nashville *Press* makes the following statement as to the shipment of corn Northward:—

"A most noticeable feature in commercial matters here is the present large shipment of corn to the North. The sending of corn to Louisville and Cincinnati is something almost beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The cause is simply that a better price, by some 20 cents, is paid in Cincinnati than in Nashville. Several car-loads of corn are now shipped North daily over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad."

—The Memphis *Bulletin* of Saturday says:—

"To obtain 'accommodations' at less than 3 to 5 per cent. per month is next to an impossibility. Of exchange there is comparatively little on the market, but at the same time there is little demand, and the rates are weak, $1·50 to $2 per $1000 on Eastern sight bills, in transactions between bankers."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '65.Jy..cp..c.	108⅝	100 sh Read R..........c.	51⅞
$500 do............c.	108⅝	300 do.......s5wn.	51·94
$2000 City 6s, Old.....ls.	98¾	100 do.........b30.	51·94
$1000 Read mt 6s........	91½	200 do................	51·94
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82.... ...	78¾	100 do................	51·94
$2000 W Jer R 6s..........	87½	5 do..................	52·00
65 sh Cam & Am...ls.	126	500 do..........b30.	51·94
82 do.............ls.	126	100 do.............c.	51·94
19 sh Leh N stk...ls..	47	200 do.........b30..	51·94
10 sh Penna R......ls..	53⅝	100 do................	51·94
300 sh Ocean Oil........	3·81	200 do................	52·00
5 sh Acad of Music..	80		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅞@112; do. 1862, 114⅛@114¼; do., 1864, 109½@109⅞; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do 5s, 10-40s, 99⅞@99⅞; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107@107¼; do., June, 107@107¼; do., July, 107@107¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118⅞@119½; do., December, 1864, 117⅞@118⅛; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117¼; do., Aug. 1865, 115⅞@116½; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115⅛; Gold, 144⅛@144⅞. Silver, 137@139.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅞@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1864, 109½@109⅞; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do. new, 108⅛@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅞@99⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅛@107¼; 2d series, 107⅛@107¼; 3d series, 107⅛@107¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅞; October, 1865, 115@115½. Gold, 144⅞.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅞@112; old 5-20s, 114⅛@114¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@109⅞; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do., July, 108@108⅛; do., 1867, 108@108⅛; 10-40s, 99⅞@100; 7·30s, Aug., 107@107¼; do., June, 107@107¼; do., July, 107@107¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.—Bark is scarce and held firmly at the recent advance. Small sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $48 ₩ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is taken from second hands at $8·50@9 ₩ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2·75 to $3. 2000 bushels Flaxseed sold to go to another market, on secret terms.

There is more inquiry for Flour from the home consumers, and prices are decidedly firmer, particularly for good grades of spring Wheat extra family. Sales of 900 barrels, including 100 barrels middlings at $6; 100 barrels superfine at $7@7·50; old stock extra at $8@8·50; new do. do. at $9@9·50; 400 barrels Northwestern extra family at $10·50@12; 200 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@12·75; and fancy at $13@14—according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $8·25@8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat has somewhat improved, and prices are looking up. Sales of new red at $2·20@2·30; amber at $2·30@2·40; and 500 bushels Michigan at $2·75. Rye is steady at $1·50 ₩ bushel. Corn—The stock is light, and the demand moderate at an advance of 2c. ₩ bushel; sales of 7000 bushels at $1·30@1·35 for yellow, and $1·28@1·30 for Western mixed. Oats are dull; sales of 3000 bushels at 60@67c. for good and prime. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—No improvement to notice.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........SEPTEMBER 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M..............57 | 11 A. M..............68 | 2 P. M..............72

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig J. Means, Wells, Chelsea, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Fall River, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr Cygnus, Small, Boston, do.
Schr S. H. Cady, Wood, Saco, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr A. Mason, Rose, Washington, do.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Georgetown, do.
Schr Chas. R. Vickery, Benton, Fall River, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, Gardiner, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Kite, Hooper, Mohongo river, J. W. Early.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Brower, Boston, Captain.
Schr Rose, Williams, Millville, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Brig C. Matthews, Cox, 1 day from Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to captain.

Brig J. Means, Wells, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Rathbun, Stearns & Co.

Brig Canima, Marshall, from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr Windward, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr M. Perrin, Gibbs, from Boston for Georgetown, in ballast. Was run into 7th inst., 50 miles SW. of Block Island, by an unknown steamer, lost bowsprit, jibboom, and foretopmast, with sails and rigging attached, and put in for repairs.

Schr C. F. Young, Richardson, from St. John, N. B., via Wilmington, Del., in ballast to captain.

Schr W. Flint ——, from St. John, N. B., via Wilmington, Del., in ballast to captain.

Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, from New York.
Schr M S. Hathaway, Cole, from New York.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, from Providence.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Providence.
Schr A. Mason, Rose, from Providence.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickinson, from Newport.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, from Newport.
Schr J. Stockham, Risley, from Boston.
Schr A. Edwards, Somers, from Boston.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, from Plymouth.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, from New Haven.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 9—7 P. M.—The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Ship Electric, for Hamburg; barques Lindo, for Pictou; Phileus, for Portland; Beethoven, for Richmond; brig Hulda, for London; schrs E. Doron and Flight, for Providence; Maria Roxana, for Gloucester; L. Wadsworth, H. N. Miller, J. E. Gamage, G. Clifton, M. W. Hupper, and William Slater, for Boston; A. Ryerson, for Portsmouth; C. L. Vandervoort, for Fall River; Broadfield, for E. Greenwich; J. S. Percy and S. L. Stephens, for New Bedford; Ruby and Nautilus, for Newburyport; Percy, for Plymouth; Yankee Blade, for Marblehead; and Isaac Coenhart, for Salem, all from Philadelphia; A. Jennings, J. L. Hess, and W. A. Gesner, from Virginia for New York; J. Lenthall and R. C. A. Ward, from New York for Virginia; Trident, from Wilmington, Del., for Newburyport, and about fifty others. Wind E., with rain most of the day.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship F. B. Fay, Dunham, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Great Ormshead 27th ult.

Barque Victoria, Hoepner, hence, at London 28th ultimo.

Barque Superb, Neilson, hence, at Swinemunde 28th ultimo.

Brig Garibaldi, Thoreusen, from Girgenti 28th July, for Philadelphia, sprunk a leak at sea, and sunk Aug. 18, off Carbonara.

Schr James House, Gage, hence, at New Bedford 8th instant.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Noell, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 7th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 8th inst.

Schr F. Herbert, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Schr Hattie Page, Haley, hence, at Portsmouth 8th instant.

Schrs Henrietta, Jos. Rogers, and Roanoke, hence, at Norwich 9th inst.

Schr Margaret, Nichols, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portsmouth 6th inst.

Schr A. Sheppard, hence for Norwich, at New London 9th inst.

Schr H. E. Sampson, Blake, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Portland 9th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Arrived, steamship Atlantic, Hoyer, from Bremen.

Barque Tornado, Smith, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Morgan on Manhood.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

General George Washington Morgan addressed the Democracy of Columbus, Ohio, on the 31st ultimo, for the express purpose of proving that persons of African descent are not human beings; and he did prove it to the satisfaction of the human Democracy, and of himself, as a proud and pure-blooded Caucasion. General George Washington Morgan, we suppose, is of Welsh origin, and every Welshman, it is well known, is lineally descended from Adam, whereas other bipeds, bearing the form of man, come from the Lord knows who. General George Washington Morgan generously concedes, as a Welshman, certain privileges to other white folks with shorter pedigrees; but he has a great objection to admitting either the freedom or equality of mankind in general. His arguments against negro suffrage are all curious, but some of them are noble and pretty enough to quote. "Why," he asks, "is the right whale never found out of the Arctic seas? and why is the sperm whale never found in the Arctic waters? Why does the golden-hued dolphin of the Mediterranean never pass the Straits of Gibraltar, although he swims with five times the velocity a ship can sail? Why, etc. etc." And so the General goes on to argue that blacks should not vote in Ohio because condors never leave South America, because the ostrich sticks to Africa, because there are no elephants in Europe, because camels have two humps, and dromedaries only one, and the poor camelopards none at all. White men should rule the world because eagles rule the air, lions the jungle, and whales the sea; because sharks are not shad, vultures are not doves, and oak trees are not hickories; because Ethiopians cannot change their skins nor leopards their spots (Jeremiah xiii, 23). These are the principal arguments of this most zoological General. But there is one other which, in common fairness, we must not withhold. The orang-outang of Africa is black; the orang-outang of Asia is brown! This is what may be called a settler. But the General has other arguments? Who invented the printing press? A white man! Who invented the steam engine. A white man! Who conquered the lightning? A white man! To which last we expected the corollary, Who is oftenest struck by lightning? The black man! But we didn't find it anywhere in the speech, although we found almost everything else—horses, dolphins, orango-utangs, Columbus, Bushmen, Lord Brougham, the Jews in Malabar, fair-browed Anglo-Saxons, the King of Congo, the great Democratic party, and the Bohan Upas.

This speech of the General's making is an excellent specimen of the kind to which it belongs. We have read many gross of these ethnological arguments, and they are mostly a confused jumble of half-understood scientific facts, with a mixture of falsities and of fancies. They are all based upon the fallacy that the civilization of a race is impossible because it never has been civilized, as if the Egyptian civilization did not precede the Grecian, the Grecian the Roman, the latter that of the middle ages. There is no race of which it would not be possible to say hard things; there is no race, however degraded, of which any honest man of science can say anything worse than that its time has not come. Dahomey itself is not more degraded, not more savage, not more coarsely superstitious, than were the Anglo-Saxons in their early beginnings. What would a cultivated Roman have said to the writer who predicted the future greatness of the Britons? What would Solomon have said to anybody prophesying the subsequent condition of his nation? What would a polished Athenian have said if the oracles of his land had foretold the imperial greatness of a horde of muscular settlers upon the banks of the Tiber? The fate of nations is in the womb of Time; the destiny of races is to be determined by causes of the nature of which we can make only stammering and unintelligent guesses. Nobody has a right to argue of the conditions of African progress in America from the state of progress in Africa itself. To do so is at once ungenerous, cruel, and sophistical; to do so is shamefully to ignore the essential modifications which the race has unergone upon this continent.

But although we are sometimes betrayed into this line of discussion by the folly of the George Washington Morgans and the Pollards, and the rest of the gentry who dabble in history, and go about making a muddle of all science, and indeed of all human learning, we always return with relief to the impregnable position that the American idea is that "all men are born free and equal." Jefferson says they are; General Washington says they are; General George Washington Morgan says they are not. Admitting the latter *savant* to be right, we claim then that such a thing as democracy is impossible in the United States, and that there must be an end of all our dreams of the possibility of popular government. Because the moment you begin to modify the dogma, that moment you become involved in inextricable confusion and self-contradiction, and open the way for the introduction of the monarchical, or, at least, the aristocratical scheme of government, for which, we confess, we are not quite ready.

The Southern Future.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is much unnecessary gloom and wailing in the South. It chiefly proceeds from the politicians, who, having always lived by office or by blockade-running, hastened to Washington to obtain a dispensation, and thus labored to repair the broken ligaments of party. These predatory adventurers, deprived of office and of the possibility of office, utter loud howls of despairing rapacity, and declare the South ruined because they are no longer on the pay-roll.

The South has great power and reserved resources, no less important to themselves than to us. There are, however, some errors so constantly taught by the place-hunters, that the whole people begin to believe they are true. One of these errors is that the South is to pass under the domination of the freedmen. All sensible men in the South have acquiesced in legal and political emancipation. The indications are undoubted that no discriminations of these rights will be embodied in the law or in the dealings between white and black. The ensuing election will terminate much of the excitement, for the indifference of the politicians to the voter *after* the election is notorious. The relations between employer and operative will then adjust themselves.

But the apprehension of colored supremacy has entered into the popular mind here as well as at the South; and as it will impede emigration to the South, it is as well to disabuse the public mind of the error. The gross number of white males in the Southern States is 2,138,369; that of the freedmen is 1,299,941. It will be seen, therefore, that the white race is in excess of the colored in the Southern States more than a quarter of a million of men. The total distribution of these numbers shows that there is a majority of 2370 freedmen in Mississippi, and of 6439 in South Carolina. As the advocate of harmony between the races on the basis of equal legal rights, we desire the freedmen to remember that the limitation of the franchise does not affect the comparative numerical ability of the two races; but that this majority of a quarter of a million of whites remain to work—that nature will emancipate them in a few years. That while there can be no more black immigration into the South, there will be a large white immigration, with a relatively large white increase. The supremacy of the colored race will be but temporary and local. They should therefore take their rights and be satisfied. They should not lay the foundation of any discontent which may be revenged by retaliation at a future period. Such is our advice. The white race are in little danger of losing any right which they are not willing to concede. The colored race should observe moderation at the present to prevent retaliation in the future.

The South should, moreover, learn the truth that it is no longer an equal section. It is, indeed, no longer a section at all, and should hasten to desectionalize itself. It should be content to pass into the masses of the nation, only claiming such power as its representative numbers and substance entitle it to. The great staples of Southern production are as much objects of national concern as the gold of California. It has been shown by the authority of Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine*, that the proportion of values exported by the South during the war is greater, in respect to the gross national values imported, than it was before the war. This involves a necessity on the part of the natives to repair the levees and deepen the channel of the Mississippi, as also to afford the cotton planter and operative all the aid which the Government can bestow. The competition between the English cotton-grower and the American cotton-grower—the competition between the American cotton-spinner, and the English cotton-spinner, is becoming of eminent importance. The British Government has lent its aid to its own planters and spinners. Shall the United States keep up a war of disturbance against an interest so important and so much discouraged? It cannot be. Nor will the abolition sentiment of the world tolerate the continuance of slavery in Cuba merely because they thereby obtain cheaper sugar. Cuba will be acquired by the United States, and the disgrace of paying a bounty to slave-grown foreign sugars, at the expense of free-grown domestic sugar, will be removed.

It is in the commercial expansion of the South, not only by the Gulf front, but by the radial lines penetrating interior Mexico, that the great West and the South can derive an immense accession to their prosperity. The advisers of the South have been always opposed to commerce. They had the narrow idea that a nation might be free and prosperous upon its riding horses and firearms alone. In this they only adopted the idea of the Honveds and Camanches, the first of which was conquered by Austrian and Russian ammunition and food, and the other will be soon worn out by the attrition of whisky and the revolver. So the Southern statesmen neither wanted ships nor manufactures, preferring to create a dependence beyond the ocean, which should take those mechanical departments of defense off their hands. England adroitly used and abandoned them. The commerce of the South Seas would be far better and more profitable to the South than emigration to Brazil or Tuspan. Men may stay at home in the charming climate of Virginia or Louisiana or Kentucky, and make a maintenance upon the products of the torrid tone. This is shown by the example of populous England and thrifty Holland. The immense and ever-expanding horizon of Western civilization will require more and more the products of the equatorial regions. These cannot be grown by artificial means elsewhere. They must be drawn from the hot-house of nature, where the sugar-cane and the cocoanut mature without regulation by the thermometer. Railroads and steam lines will connect these Western consumers with these productions. Why should not the Gulf ports of the nation conduct this agency? The direct trade between the West and Europe will be always the property of New York and her sister Atlantic cities, because they lie on the trade line which connects these interests, but the South Sea trade, never yet fully really realized from the days of Raleigh and Hawkins to the present, is a substantial commerce, and will separate itself from that of Europe as has been indicated.

Southern manufactures must improve. The same statesmen have taught that the two field-workers out of every five on a given population should maintain three non-producers. The experience of modern civilization teaches that the other three can aid in their own maintenance without in any manner impairing the efficiency of the field-worker. The South is not all capable of staple product. Much of its territory is mountainous and subject to early frosts, as Kentucky, Tennessee, Upper Virginia, Georgia, and North Carolina. It has always occurred to us that because one man in the Delta lived by the culture of sugar, there is no especial reason why another living near a mountain cataract in Georgia, or that Switzerland of America—Tennessee—should not forge iron or spin cotton. Mr. Calhoun thought otherwise, and so turned over the cotton-spinning to England or New England.

The Southern people have the raw material and provisions for cotton manufacture. They have thousands of women and children who were subsisted last year on Federal rations. They must have there a pauper system or a labor system—poorhouses or factories. To these impoverished people, in great part of our own color, may be added the colored women and children who are and are to be educated. They are not disposed, we are told, to go into the cotton-field; what is to prevent their becoming operatives in a cotton mill? Nothing except that hereditary hostility to manufacture which made John Randolph say he would "go half a mile out of his way to kick a sheep," could restrain cotton manufacture. Emancipation has given the South a far greater home demand for manufactures than under the slave system. Then the planter clad his slaves in coarse garments. The average cost of outlay was perhaps twenty-five dollars per annum in dry goods, groceries, medicines, and utensils. The freedman now provides for himself. He wears more clothes, and of better quality. He buys more groceries. He even adds a watch and jewelry to his purchases. As a consequence, he expends an average of perhaps $100 each on his family. This is five times as much expended in merchandise as before. Four times as much of the cotton money goes to the merchant and manufacturer as before. It is a home demand and a home market, and very few peoples in the world would scorn or delay to employ it. Indeed, the necessity of combining the products of the plough and spindle with as little intermediary agency as possible, will ultimately transfer some of the mills of the Merrimac to the waterfalls—possibly to the coal-yards—of the Southern States and cities. If those who now inhabit the country will not employ these extraordinary advantages, others will come.

The future of the South is then within its own control. But it is proper to say that if this rich region should be permitted to relapse into non-production by its present population, they will be succeeded, as the Indians have been, by those who will realize its vast capacities. Like the inactive steward who hid the talents confided to him, the treasures of the South must inevitably fall into hands that will appreciate and make them available.

A New Religion Wanted for the Nations.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Man, it has been said, is a religious animal. The history of the race warrants the definition. Since the days of Adam up to the present time we have not been without our gods many and our lords many; nor have any portions of the human family ever been found in circumstances so degraded and brutal that it could be said of them they were without belief in a higher and unseen Power. Strict obedience to the gods, or to the religious systems which have been set up in their name, has not always been a truthful predicate of the race, but religiosity in some shape or form has been an unfailing characteristic.

The gods, we have said, have been numerous. We might add they have been as diversified as they have been numerous. The gods of the early Hindoo mythology are as unlike the deities of Egypt as these are unlike the deities of the Greeks and the Romans; and the deities of the Greeks and the Romans have but little in common with the gods whose names have been preserved in the mythologies of Northern Europe. Nor has this diversity been limited by national boundaries only; for the gods of one nation have not differed more from the gods of another nation than the gods of each separate nation have differed from one another.

There is one impression which most men who have looked into the ancient mythologies find it difficult to resist, and that is that the gods are singularly like their worshippers and the worshippers are singularly like their gods. If it must be admitted that the gods exercised a powerful influence over the destiny of their mortal subjects, it is not to be denied that the subjects were largely influential in moulding the characters of their celestial chiefs. The influence, in fact, was mutual. There was debt on both sides. It might not be difficult, did time and inclination permit, to discover in the peculiar character of man himself the true cause of this multiplicity and diversity of the objects of his worship. For the present we content ourselves with noting the facts that there was multiplicity, that there was diversity, and that the worshipped and the worshippers were, bating certain necessary peculiarities, singularly like each other.

What it is more important and more suited to our present purpose to notice is, that those divinities and the systems of religion with which they were identified had in turn their day of power, lived their thousand years or more or less, exercised while they lived an influence not unmixed with good and evil, and then fell back, as all old things must do, into the dim and shadowy past—mankind the while marching on to new and nobler conditions, to the discovery at once of greater strength and of greater weakness, and ceasing not, though he despised the divinities that were, to lean on the strong arm of the Unseen and the Eternal, who, he believed, moulded and controlled his destiny. In the beautiful mythology of Greece, in the scarcely less beautiful but more vigorous mythology of Rome, and in the sturdy mythology of the Scandinavian North, we discover the influences which were giving tone and character to the races of Europe when Christianity caught them and launched them forth on their new and glorious career.

Are we to come to the conclusion that, as all the old systems disappeared before Christianity, Christianity itself must disappear before something higher and nobler? Has Christianity done its best? Must it gave place to a new and grander development of the religious principle in man? Is the time to come when our posterity, living under a more perfect system, shall look into the Christian mythology and marvel at our faith and folly as we now marvel at the faith and folly of our ancestors? Strauss, Renan, Colenso, and their disciples in the Old World, and the followers of such men as Theodore Parker and Ralph Waldo Emerson in the New—for what else is it they are laboring? There is much in the present aspect of things fitted to create alarm. Never, at least since the Reformation, was the Christian system more vigorously and persistently attacked. Never were missionary records so dull; never was there more of form—never less of spirit. Religion is fashionable—this in our large cities especially is one of the main sources of the Churches' strength. True religious life, there is none. The Churches which are most progressive have eliminated from their standards almost all that is distinctive and valuable in the Christian system. To be a Christian and to enjoy Christian privileges, it is no longer necessary to believe in the divine mission of Christ. Inspiration is so explained away that it has ceased to have any meaning. Among the different sections of the Christian Church bond of union we find not, but jealousy and petty rivalry are everywhere. The Church of England, the largest and most powerful of all the Protestant denominations, is being torn in pieces by internal dissensions; and the Pope has but recently been attempting to gavanize the Catholic Church into a little temporary vitality by grand spectacular demonstrations and wholesale canonizations. Verily, we are drifting somewhere—whither it is difficult to say. Thus much we shall venture to say:—If man is to remain a religious animal, one of two things must follow; either Christianity must awake to newness of life, or take her place with the mythologies of a dead and buried past. We must have more Christian life, or a new religion.

The Russian Ultimatum.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The crisis in the Eastern question has come at last. The Ambassador of Russia at Constantinople, Ignatieff, as we learn by a special Cable despatch to the *Tribune*, has, in the name of his Government, made a formal demand for the cession of Crete to Greece, and for the bestowal of equal rights upon all the Christian subjects of the Porte. These demands are declared to be the ultimatum of the Russian Government, and an answer is asked for within ten days.

Supposing the cable despatch to be entirely correct—as we have no doubt it is—the great turning point in the history of Eastern Europe has been reached. Whatever answer the Porte may give to the Russian ultimatum, the power of the last Mohammedan dynasty in Europe will be forever broken. Should the demand be granted, Crete be united with Greece, and the equality of political rights for Christians and Mohammedans be established, European Turkey, in which there are over 11,000,000 Christians against only 4,000,000 of Mohammedans, will at once assert itself as a predominantly Christian people, which will soon use this newly-gained influence for the establishment of its entire independence. A submission to the Russian demands involves, moreover, so great a humiliation that it will hardly prove any respite for the downfall of the Turkish rule; but Greece increased by Crete, and now governed by a King who is nearly related to the Czar, will at once make undisguised efforts for the annexation of the southern provinces of European Turkey, Thessaly, and Epirus, in which the Greek race prevails, and for instigating the semi-independent princes of Roumania and Servia to coöperate with her in expelling the Turks from Europe, and in partitioning the European dominions of the Sultan. The Government of Constantinople is fully aware that no reforms whatever can prevent these movements from taking place, for they are now more than a struggle for religious equality; they are, like the similar movements in Italy and Germany, the yearning of a nation for self-government and national consolidation.

Will the Turkish Government, to which this character of the national movements among its Christian subjects is by no means unknown, gather up courage for precipitating the decisive contest? A single-handed war against Russia would, of course, be ended almost as soon as it was commenced. The only possible help for the Turks would again be foreign aid. The Governments of England, France, and Austria undoubtedly sympathize with Turkey against Russia; but will they dare to help Turkey? In England, since the Crimean war, the popular aversion to interference in foreign quarrels has been steadily on the increase, and it is not probable that the Tories are willing to defy this popular sentiment, now especially when the passage of the Reform bill has so largely strengthened the radical party, which is almost a unit in its opposition to a new Eastern war. The Emperors of Austria and France have but recently exchanged views on the present aspects of the Eastern question. The step now taken by Russia was undoubtedly anticipated, and formed one of the subjects of their conversations. If we could rely on the boastful language of some semi-official organs of the two empires, France and Austria are determined to make a stand against a really aggressive policy of Russia in the East. Whether their boast will be carried out must soon become apparent. Any move of this kind on the part of Austria and France would at once bring Prussia to the side of Russia. Thus a war of the grandest dimensions may break out, with Turkey, Austria, and France on the one hand, and Russia and Prussia on the other.

The further development of this Russian-Turkish complication will be awaited with intense anxiety. If Turkey declines to comply with the Russian demand, and if Russia, in return, threatens with war, efforts will undoubtedly be made, as was the case before the German-Italian war, and in the Luxembourg question, to attempt a peaceable solution by a new European Congress. New delays may thus be caused; but the tide of events will not be turned. Isolated movements in European politics may be novel and surprising in their origin and uncertain as to their end; side issues may for some time draw off attention from the great questions of the Old World, and lead to strange, ephemeral combinations; but the final goal toward which European society is drifting with irresistable force, appears in ever greater clearness to the eyes of the interested nations. We have no longer an isolated Italian, or German, or Austrian, or Turkish question, but one central question of the reconstruction of Europe. What wise seers predicted as long as fifty years ago is now becoming a fact. The people which was so haughtily looked down upon and despised by the council of monarchs and statesmen at the Vienna Congress in 1815, has learned to understand its power. It summons the heirs of its oppressors before the bar of universal, eternal principles, and demands to know on what authority princes can dismember nations and dispose of them as of chattels, according to their will and pleasure. The decisions of 1815 are declared null and void; the right of every nation to restore its national unity is more and more acknowledged, and thus the way prepared for a reconstruction of all Europe on the basis of the nationality principle.

The Counter Revolution Coming at Last.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is an old axiom that "revolutions never go backward;" but it is none the less true that when a revolutionary movement is pushed beyond its legitimate ends, the party concerned in it is demolished by a popular reaction. It was so when the great French Revolution of 1789 fell into the hands of the Jacobins, and when they attempted to shape it according to their monstrous notions of "liberty, equality, and fraternity." An equally decisive reaction followed the Puritanical excesses of the Cromwellian Commonwealth of England in the restoration of the monarchy and the Stuarts. How the great American Revolution, marked by the most gigantic and the bloodiest civil war in the history of mankind, and resulting in the extinction of the late Southern slaveholding oligarchy, with the abolition of slavery, is to be finally shaped, is a question for time to determine. We think, however, from recent events and all the signs of the times, that it may be safely assumed that this great revolution has reached its culminating point, and that a counter revolution of public opinion against the destructive schemes of the ruling radical faction has fairly set in.

The remarkable results of the late California election are but a larger and a ripening development of the same underlying causes which began to find expression at the Connecticut election last spring. The concurrent voice from the recent territorial election in Montana indicates the widening influence of the same general causes, and Monday's election in Maine substantially tells the same story. The overwhelming success of the Republicans of Maine last year, on the largest popular vote ever polled in the State, on the platform of the pending constitutional amendment as the policy of Congress against the reconstruction theory of President Johnson, we accepted as an infallible indication of the voice of all the Northern States in favor of Congress; and so it turned out to be, from New York to the far West, by results analogous to the results in Maine.

But what is this constitutional amendment, upon which the popular judgment of the great North was so emphatically given last year in favor of Congress and the Republican party? It is an amendment which provides, among other things, for the disfranchisement of certain leading Rebels, subject to a two-thirds vote of Congress, and which provides that each of the States itself may elect whether it will have, and how far it will have, negro representation with negro suffrage, or how far, in counting its people for representation in Congress, it will sacrifice its blacks in excluding them from the right of suffrage. Upon this platform, leaving the question of negro suffrage to the several States, the Republicans last year gained their greatest victories—greater than the victories of Lincoln. But with the rejection of the amendment by the Rebel States Congress took the bold ground of prescribing for them new conditions of reconstruction, embracing, under a supervising military dictatorship, universal negro suffrage and white Rebel disfranchisements which inevitably point to negro supremacy in the reorganization of the Rebel States.

This unexpected and dangerous revolutionary experiment has given the definite voice to the California election, whatever may be the superficial explanations of the defeated party. Public opinion is crystalized against that ultra-revolutionary joint Committee of Safety which has undertaken, not only to reconstruct the South, but the general Government itself, on a system which proposes to abolish the Executive Department and the essential reserved legislative powers of the several States. There is also beginning to be a strong active public sentiment against that Federal political machine organized and put in operation by Mr. Chase in his national bank system, and fully maintained by McCulloch, under which these banks receive bounties or perquisites amounting to twenty-five or thirty millions a year, extracted from the pockets of the people, and under which we are threatened with a moneyed oligarchy more powerful and corrupt, and more grasping and insolent, than ever was the slaveholding oligarchy of the South in the height of its demoralizing reign. However patriotic Mr. McCulloch and his chief engineers of the Treasury may be, however pure may be those beautiful nymphs of the industrious band of feminine operatives in the Department, the system under which the Treasury and our financial affairs is managed needs retrenchment and reform, and the people begin to feel it. From the causes we have recited a counter revolution has set in against the radical excesses, and experiments, and destructive schemes of the Republican party; and the movement will now go on. We should not be surprised if it were soon to assume the rushing force of the Niagara rapids, and swiftly bear the party in power into the abyss of the Horseshoe Fall. If revolutions never go backwards, this counter revolution against our ultra-revolutionary radicals must run its course to the organization of a new national party, maintaining together the great issues settled by the late war and the form of government established in the Federal Constitution.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

The National Debt.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

On the 1st of August, 1865—when our volunteers had not yet been paid off and our army reduced to a peace footing—our ascertained national debt exceeded the fund in the Treasury by the gigantic amount of $2,757,689,571

It has since been reduced to . 2,492,783,365

Actually paid off . . . $264,906,206

or very nearly one-tenth of the total.

Whoever, therefore, asserts that we can never pay fairly and fully, does so in the teeth of the fact that in the last two years, with a large military force, nearly half our country ravaged by four years of desolating civil war, our industry disorganized, ten States out of gear, the passions of the late conflict still active, and with poor harvests, we have paid a tithe of the sum, and that without thereby sending one child hungry to bed.

Of course, we can do far better henceforth. "It is the first step that costs," and we have taken that bravely and successfully. When any villain suggests some slimy mode of cheating the national creditors, let us say, "Get thee behind me, Satan!" and press steadily on!

The Pardoning Power of the President.

From the N. Y. World.

Whether President Johnson has exceeded his powers in issuing the new amnesty proclamation is evidently a different question from whether the proclamation is a wise and well-timed exercise of authority. It is the first of these questions only which we propose to discuss in this article; reserving the second. The *Times* has a long article denying the right of the President, in which it says of the proclamation:—

> "It is a deliberate defiance of Congress and its authority, a repudiation of its enacted laws, and an assertion of the President's determination to take the work of reconstruction into his own hands. It is an attempt to abrogate the conditions of reconstruction prescribed by Congress, and to invest the Rebel element with the means of breaking down the restraints which have been prudently imposed on the preliminary workings of reconstruction. It is an insolent use of a power which Congress, in December last, explicitly took away. Mr. Lincoln sought and obtained legislation to authorize his proclamations of limited pardon and amnesty; Mr. Johnson dares to proclaim almost universal pardon and amnesty, although the measure under which Mr. Lincoln acted has been specifically repealed. Congress has solemnly said that no such proclamation shall be issued; Mr. Johnson flings the opinions of Binckley and Black in the face of Congress and the country, and claims for his will the authority of the supreme law. What more flagrant form could executive usurpation take short of a dictatorship?"

This is rather a specimen of raving than of reasoning. It is quite true that Congress, last winter, repealed that section of the Confiscation act which undertook to confer on the President authority to issue amnesty proclamations; but as the President possesses this authority by the Constitution independently of Congress, the repeal is of no consequence except as signifying the will of Congress that he shall not exercise one of his constitutional prerogatives. But what right has Congress to say that the President shall *not* do what the Constitution says he *may* do? The *Times*, with surprising hardihood, or more surprising ignorance, affirms that President Lincoln sought authority from Congress to issue his limited amnesty proclamation. So far from seeking such authority, he prepared a veto of the bill which pretended to confer it. He did not, indeed, intend to veto it on that ground, but in the course of the message he alluded to the section pretending to confer this grant of power in terms of almost sneering disparagement. When he afterwards issued his amnesty proclamation, he rested his right to do so directly and solely on the Constitution, in the message he at the same time sent to Congress. In the proclamation itself he alludes to the pretended grant of authority, but in such a way as to show that he tolerated it only because it was in accordance with what was already granted by the Constitution. His language was, that it "accords with the well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power;" which was merely a different mode of saying that it pretended to confer the same power which the Courts had declared belongs to the President by the Constitution without any legislation.

From all which it appears that Mr. Lincoln's authority and example were *against* the doctrine contended for by the *Times*. But we have far higher authority than that of Mr. Lincoln. Before confuting the *Times*, we will allow that journal to present its exposition in its own language:—

> "The most elastic interpretation of the power to pardon conferred by the Constitution does not fairly justify the proclamation we publish this morning. The common sense version of the constitutional provision limits it to individual cases, and deems it the remission of a penalty which has been legally pronounced. Trial, conviction, sentence—all must precede the President's exercise of pardon, which in the nature of things contemplates exceptional circumstances in mitigation of penalties, and an individual scrutiny in relation to them. What has this to do with amnesty? What warrant does a constitutional authority to remit penalties, decreed in course of law, give for a general act of oblivion, proclaimed in advance of trial, and in direct contravention of law?"

It is here contended that the pardoning power conferred by the Constitution does not authorize the President to issue an amnesty at all, nor any pardon previous to trial, conviction, and sentence. That the Constitution was understood in a totally different sense by its framers is evident from the exposition and defense of this part of it in the *Federalist*. If the *Times* will even affect to doubt that the *Federalist* concedes that the Constitution confers a broad amnesty power upon the President without the concurrence of Congress, and justifies the grant to him to the total exclusion of the national legislature, we will establish it in such a manner as to render doubt absurd and denial ridiculous. But we see no use in encumbering our space with long quotations to prove what no candid person capable of understanding English will controvert. The opponents of the Constitution, while it was pending before the people, objected to the pardoning power conferred on the President, that it included treason, in pardoning which they thought that one or both branches of Congress should be associated with the President. Among the other arguments by which the *Federalist* proved that the Constitution was better as it stood in conferring the pardoning power exclusively upon the President, is one founded on its better adaptation to cases requiring a general amnesty. People may be curious to know by what wonderful process the writer in the *Times* has grown to understand the Constitution so much better than those who made it.

It is a matter of undeniable history that Washington pardoned the Pennsylvania whisky rebels by a general amnesty, without any Congressional authorization, and previous to any trial or sentence. Was Washington a usurper of power which did not belong to him? Any person who will be at the trouble to examine the Opinions of the Attorney-Generals will find every part of the *Times'* doctrine on the pardoning power flatly contradicted. How could it have happened that a succession of able and accomplished lawyers, under no temptation or bias, should have been so mistaken? We make no quotations; but we will overwhelm with quotations anybody who is rash enough to dispute the correctness of our statement. The most eminent lawyers who have filled the office of Attorney-General have been of opinion that the President could, without any Congressional permission, pardon singly or in large groups, before conviction or after, according to his sole judgment and discretion.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

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BALTIMORE

IMPROVED BASE BURNING

FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH

Magazine and Illuminating Doors.

The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,

9 6 1m2p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—The Controllers of the Public Schools held their regular stated meeting yesterday afternoon.

The attendance was full, President Shippen in the chair.

The usual variety of communications was received from the various school districts.

The Eighth Section wants better school accommodations, for which the Directors make a united and earnest appeal.

The Thirteenth wants $3500 to put iron railing round the Wyoming school-house, and putting the yard in proper condition for the game of "tag."

The Twenty-fifth thinks the city would do well to buy a lot of 100 feet by 328 in Richmond street, for school purposes.

A memorial was received from the Association of Friends, asking for more evening schools for the benefit of colored children, of whom there are 25,000 in the city.

Mr. Clark stated that he had advertised for applicants for teachers of colored youth, and that not a single reply had been received.

The above communications were referred.

The Committee on Property made a report, with resolutions attached, that the premises of the Girard estate, in Spruce street, above Second, fifth section, be rented for one year, from August 15, 1867, at $600 per annum, and that the room in the church building be rented for one year at $225 per annum.

That the premises corner of Frankford road and Belgrade street be rented from May, 1867, at $100 per annum; also, premises Diamond and Thirteenth streets at the same figure.

That Councils be asked to appropriate $1200 for repairs to school-house in Cottage street, Twenty-second Ward.

That a warrant for $4500 be drawn in favor of W. W. Smedley for the purchase of property at Whitehall.

The entire report was adopted.

A debate now ensued relative to the discrepancy between the appropriation for the erection of the school-house at Sixth and Coates streets and the actual cost thus far assumed. The subject ultimately was referred to the Committee on Property, with instructions to report within two months.

A resolution ordering the payment of salary to Misses Crawford and Walton, teachers of colored schools, was introduced.

It struck the key-note to a long debate, but the resolution finally passed.

A motion was made that the Secretary give all facts in the case of Misses Aldridge, Crawford, and Walton. The yeas were 16; nays, 6. The resolution, therefore, was adopted.

No other business of public interest was transacted. Adjourned.

FIREMEN'S MEETING.—A meeting was held last evening at the hall of the Perseverance Hose Company, to make arrangements for receiving the Eagle Hose Company, of Brooklyn.

The Committee on Route presented the following:—The line to form on Market street, proceed down Market to Thirtieth, down Thirtieth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Eighth, up Eighth to Race, down Race to Sixth, down Sixth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Race, down Race to the Perseverance Hose house, and there dismiss.

An invitation was, on motion, extended to the Chief Engineer of the New Haven Fire Department, who will be in the city on the day of the parade, to be present in the escort.

The following are the officers of the procession:—

Chief Marshal—Colonel Peter Fritz. Special Aids—W. D. Kendrick, J. H. Magee.

Marshal First Division—Robert T. Gill. Aids—J. L. Dallas, Henry McCauley.

Marshal Second Division, Samuel McFall. No aids reported.

Marshal Third Division, William Irving; Aid—R. M. Stanton.

Marshal Fourth Division, James Jenner; Aids—Alonzo Vankirk, John Jeffries.

Marshal Fifth Division, James Drepler; Aid—N. A. Gorman.

Marshal Sixth Division, no appointment.

Marshal Seventh Division, Michael Carroll; Aids—G. W. Evans, John Murray.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Quite a number of accidents happened to citizens yesterday. First and foremost, the City Solicitor was notified yesterday that the Supreme Court would not meet to-day, in consequence of the indisposition of Judge Read, caused by a fall. The Judge, while crossing the street, slipped and fell, injuring his leg so much that he will be confined to the house for several days.

Fanny McCracken, forty-four years old, who resides in Jamieson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, while crossing Moss street, at Eighth street, yesterday, was run over by a hack and severely injured. She was removed to the Hospital.

A boy named Vanmeter was seriously, if not fatally injured yesterday afternoon, by being run over by the cars at the Reading Railroad and Thompson street. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital. He resided at Girard avenue and Crease street.

Yesterday, a lad named Samuel Williams, thirteen years old, had a thigh broken, while near Fifth and Walnut streets, by slipping on and falling upon one of the rails of the car track. He was playing with a ball at the time.

Andrew Colwell, thirty-five years old, a resident of Haddington, was run over by a cart yesterday, and had one of his feet crushed. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—We published in our Monday's issue an account of the robbery of Henry John's tailor shop, at No. 934 Passyunk road. Nearly the entire contents of the store were taken away, and such a thing could not readily have been accomplished by strangers without attracting attention. Having obtained a clue, it was followed up until the place of concealment of the goods was located. This place was watched, and on Monday evening, Maddon, a hack driver, who will be referred to here, called and satisfied himself of their safety. He was permitted to depart, as to have arrested him then would have destroyed the intentions of the officers. Last evening the patience of the officers was rewarded by the appearance of Maddon, Harry Hill, George Brown, and Bob Dickinson, who brought a carriage to take away the goods. Chief Lamon and Detectives George H. and Charles S. Smith secured these parties.

Detective Taggart arrested Matthew Gibson about the same time, for being engaged in the burglary. Nearly all the goods stolen were recovered.

Brown is an old convict, having been convicted of robbing a store at Fifth and Spruce streets, but he only served out a portion of his term, when he was pardoned.

Gibson is respectably connected, his father being a worthy man doing business in Passyunk road.

NEW POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE BUILDING.—The Trustees of the Polytechnic College of this city have purchased the "Henderson House," in Market street, above Seventeenth, for the purpose of altering and adapting it to College purposes. The building is forty-six feet front, five stories in height, with rear wings extending one hundred and seventeen feet to Barker street, and the entire building, except the stores on the first story front, will be occupied by the College. Besides the different schools, gymnasium, and society rooms, it will contain mineralogical and geological cabinets, and also the celebrated Freiburg mining models, made for this school of mines by permission of the King of Saxony, being duplicates of the unrivalled collection in the Royal Mining College near Dresden.

REPAIRING HIGHWAYS.—The Committee on Highways, at their meeting yesterday, agreed upon a resolution asking Councils to-morrow for a special appropriation of $50,000, for repairs to roads, culverts, bridges, and inlets, made and to be made in consequence of the late storms which occurred during the recess of Councils.

Of the foregoing sum it is proposed to appropriate $25,000 for the repairs of streets, $10,000 for culverts, $10,000 for bridges, and $5000 for the construction of new inlets.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' NATIONAL UNION.—The third annual session of the above body commenced at the Hall N. E. corner of Broad and Arch streets, yesterday morning, Mr. William Shaw, of New York, President of the Union, presiding. About twenty Unions in various parts of the country were represented, and this number will be largely increased to-day. After the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Preparation of Business, and of Publication, the Union adjourned to meet this morning.

INFANTRY CORPS NATIONAL GUARD.—An adjourned meeting of the corps was held last evening at the National Guards' Hall, to make arrangements for their anticipated trip to Antietam. A large number of the corps were present, and two hundred members signified their intention of going on the trip. They will leave West Philadelphia at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, and arrive at their place of destination on Monday.

SEIZURE OF A STILL.—Deputy Collector Kneass visited a small distillery at Seventeenth street and Washington avenue yesterday, and found the place deserted. The still and the other property there were seized for an alleged evasion of the revenue law by the owner.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY.—It will be perceived by an advertisement in another column, that the rehearsals of the Mendelssohn Society will be resumed on Monday evening, September 30, at the hall corner of Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, and that three grand subscription concerts will be given during the season. The Society is in a very prosperous condition, and a look at the names of the officers just elected by it will suffice to show what may be expected of it in the future. The list includes the names of Robert Morris, President; A. H. Derrickson and John E. McCaullay, Vice-Presidents; George Kimball, Secretary; Jean Louis, Musical Director; H. G. Thunder, Pianist; John Thornley, Chairman of Committee; A. R. Vanhore, Treasurer; and Harry J. Stewart, Librarian. The Music Committee is composed of Jean Louis, H. G. Thunder, Thomas Bishop, W. H. Darley, and W. H. Dutton.

THE WALNUT.—*A Midsummer Night's Dream* will be given this evening for the twenty-seventh time; it still drawing crowded houses.

THE CHESNUT.—Robertson's new comedy of *Caste*, with a splendid cast, will be given again this evening, with the Florences in the principal characters. It is a success.

THE ARCH.—Julia Dean presents us with *East Lynne* to-night. This distinguished artiste is immensely popular.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*The Black Crook* will be given in all its splendor on to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Every thing by that time will be in working order.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS.—The new programme fills their beautiful opera house nightly. *The Man with the Carpet Bag* is a great feature.

CONCERT HALL.—Blind Tom is drawing crowds to be astonished at his mastery of the Piano and great musical attainments.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Alf. Burnett's programme this week contains an amount of fun sufficient to distribute in a half dozen places of amusement. His *seances* are well attended.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·37	MOON RISES	3·12
SUN SETS	6·16	HIGH WATER	morn.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Allemania	Southampton	New York	Aug. 28
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 28
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 30
China	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 31
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 31
Europe	Brest	New York	Aug. 31
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 31
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
FOR EUROPE.			
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 14
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 14
Atalanta	New York	London	Sept. 14
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 14
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 14
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Sept. 16
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 21

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr S. and M. D. Scull, Steelman, Charleston, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Roslyn, ——, from Bordeaux, via Halifax (having put in and landed Captain Tuthill, who was sick), with brandy, oil, etc., to A. Stephani & Co.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Outerbridge, 9 days from Inagua, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.

Schr R. Bullwinkle, Higgins, 6 days from Savannah, with iron, etc., to A. Whitney & Sons.

Schr L. T. Dunnick, Kirwin, from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr Progress, Foxwell, from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, from Middletown, with stone to captain.

Schr Owen Bearse, Parker, from Boston.

Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Autocrat, from San Francisco, with wheat, was at anchor last evening below the bar.

Brig Mary, from London, was off Bombay Hook on Monday evening, bound up.

AT NEW CASTLE, DEL.

Brig Matilda, from an Eastern port, with lumber.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 9th instant.

Barque Orchilla, Havener, hence for Boston, returned to Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Brig G. W. Chase, Dunning, for Bangor and Philadelphia, went to sea from Portland 7th inst., but returned 8th, and anchored in the roads.

Brig John Aviles, Philbrook, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 7th inst.

Brig Wm. H. Parks, Simmons, for Philadelphia, sailed from the Roads, Boston, 7th inst.

Schr L. F. Pharo, Collins, from New York, at Galveston 2d inst.

Schr Mary A. Hyer, Eldridge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 7th inst.

Schr Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, hence, at Sag Harbor 4th inst.

Schr M. H. Westcott, Westcott, hence, at Newport 7th inst.

Schr Eagle, Snow, hence, at New Bedford 8th inst.

Schrs R. Vaux, Whittaker; L. Audenried, Crawford; and Clyde, Gage, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 7th inst.

Schrs M. Reinhart, Hand, and R. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Schr Island Belle, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Schr A. Falkenburg, Terrell, hence, at Providence 7th inst.

Schrs C. Hall, Doughty, and O. Hayward, Wyman, hence, at Salem 8th inst.

Schr Clara E. Merrick, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Schrs A. Mason, Rose; Guiding Star, Blanchard; A. A. Andrews, Kelly; Mary G. Farr, Maloy; F. Burritt, Dewey; and George Fales, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 7th inst.

Schrs C. Loeser, Henry Allen, Lizzie Maull and L. L. Babcock, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 7th instant.

MISCELLANY.

Steamship Ariadne, from New York for Galveston, which put into Savannah 5th inst., reports when off Fernandina accidentally broke an air-pump, and not having sufficient speed in her crippled condition to proceed on her voyage, put into Savannah. She would proceed on the 7th.

The steamship Western Metropolis, Weir, from New York 24th ult., arrived at Southampton 8th inst. with main shaft broken.

A first-class double-decked schr of about 300 tons register, named the W. H. Jones, was launched from the yard of Buck, McGandy & Co., at Wilmington, on the 5th inst. She is built of the best Delaware white oak, thoroughly fastened, and finished in a superior manner.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

It is to-day reported that a royal order has been issued reducing the quarantine on vessels arriving from Gibraltar to three days' observation, which is performed in this harbor.

Malaga, August 23, 1867.

A new Bell Buoy has been stationed off the Graves' Ledge, in Boston harbor, in place of the one carried away last winter. The bell weighs 590 pounds, is sounded by the action of the sea, and can be heard about one mile.

Boston, Sept. 9, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH .... Lessee.
NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of a detention having occurred in the transportation of some of the most important portions of the machinery used in the Great Spectacle of "THE BLACK CROOK," the Manager deems it necessary to postpone its representation until

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

Persons holding secured seats for this evening will please make application at the Academy, and at Lee & Walker's Music Store, to have their money refunded or tickets exchanged.

All persons who were at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, by calling at the Box Office can obtain tickets of admission for Thursday evening or Saturday Matinee, without charge.

9 10 2t J. E. McDONOUGH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH .... Lessee.
THURSDAY, Sept. 12,
AND EVERY EVENING;
Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE GREAT NEW YORK SENSATION,
"THE BLACK CROOK,"
WITH
PARISIENNE BALLET.
MAD'LLE PEPITA, BETTY REGAL.
EMILY REGAL, TRESSA ANTANONO
MAD'LLE ALBERTINE MILLFRANK.

Box sheet open at Lee & Walker's, No. 722 Chesnut street, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

No extra charge for reserved seats. 9 7 6t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF JULIA DEAN,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
EAST LYNNE;
OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

Lady Isabel Madame Vine	JULIA DEAN
Archibald Carlyle	Mr. F. Lawlor
Sir Francis Levison	C. Walcot, Jr.
Richard Hare	Mr. L. James
Barbara Hare	Miss Lizzie Price
Mrs. Corney	Mrs. Thayer

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF JULIA DEAN,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,

with its unrivalled Scenery, Panoramas, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple Transformation Scene, etc., the whole constituting a uniformity of excellence never equalled.

SECOND GRAND MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in Five Acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
Begins at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11,
Engagement of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
THIRD NIGHT OF THE
DECIDED AND PRONOUNCED SUCCESS,
CASTE.
The new Comedy in three acts.

The Hon. George d'Alroy	Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Polly Eccles	Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

ALF. BURNETT'S SECOND WEEK.
LARGE HALL ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE THIS WEEK.
HALL CROWDED NIGHTLY.
THE OLD AND YOUNG, THE GRAVE AND GAY,
KEPT ROARING WITH LAUGHTER
at the Odd, Queer, Comical, and Miserable People represented every night
By Mr. ALF. BURNETT, IN HIS
OLIO OF ODDITIES.

Miss HELEN NASH will recite some of the best selections from our modern Poets.

Commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. Children, 25c. 9 11 4t

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM CONCERTS.
Encouraged by large and enthusiastic audiences,
BLIND TOM
will appear at the above Hall
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, at 8 P. M.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, September 11 and 14, at 2·30 P. M.

Admission, Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats, Seventy-five Cents. Balcony reserved for colored persons; 25c. Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. 9 3 tf

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMPLETE stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12 2w mwf 3m

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND Street, third story, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of FRIDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, for the timber, iron, and framing required for the construction of a deflector in the Susquehanna river, near Havre-de-Grace, Md.

Proposals must be separate for timber, iron, and framing, and in duplicate for each.

Proposals for timber will embrace all timber, planks, boards, and trenails required to complete the work.

Proposals for iron will embrace all bolts, spikes, connecting links, and all iron required to complete the work.

Proposals for framing will embrace all labor and workmanship of every kind, required to locate in position the entire structure, complete in all its parts.

Contractors for material of wood or iron, will be expected to hold them, without charge to the United States, until required for use by the superintending Engineer.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained at this office, by letter or personal application.

For further particulars application must be made to this office, where drawings and specifications can be seen.

Bids will be opened at 12·30 P. M. of the 20th instant, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, and Bvt. Lieut. Col.,
9 11 6t United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 t 9 17 Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPOT,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.,
ACTING ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
August 26, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock P. M., the 14th of September, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with (25) twenty-five Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., on or before the 10th of October next.

The Horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, from (5) five to (9) nine years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army,
And Chief Q. M. Department of the East.
JOHN A. IRWIN,
Captain 6th U. S. Cavalry,
9 6 7t A. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
8 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
1 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value... Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,289·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank, $41,102·26. Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $355,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 3 11 12 31

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867......$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 0

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL
To the Finest College Rooms in the City,

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (DEPARTMENT OF ARTS,) SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

The Trustees of the University have authorized the Faculty of Arts to make certain changes in the course of studies required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. This will enable all, who desire such a liberal education, as will fit them, whether for professional or other pursuits, to secure it, under a plan of ELECTIVE STUDIES, which will offer to the student all the advantages either of the system which formerly obtained, or of that generally regarded as the more practical.

While all the advantages of a thorough scientific and classical course will be continued, as heretofore, to those who desire it, the new plan provides that the student, at the beginning of the Junior year, may elect, in the place of advanced Greek and Latin studies and the higher branches of Mathematics and Physical Science, a more extended course in the English Language and its Literature, in History, in Science as applied to the useful arts, and in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages.

The object of the Trustees in making these changes in the College course, is to provide in the University full and complete opportunities for acquiring an education that will either, on the one hand, satisfy those whose tastes lead them to the highest cultivation of the Ancient Languages and their literature, of Physical Science, and of Pure Mathematics; or, on the other, to meet the wishes of those who desire to be fitted, by a thorough practical education, for an earlier entrance into active business life.

Circulars, showing all the details of the College courses, may be obtained, after September 9, from the Janitor at the University Building; and additional information or advice in regard to the election of studies will be given by the Provost in his room.

The tuition fees are thirty-five dollars per term, payable in advance, and the College year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on Monday the 16th inst.

By order of the Trustees:

CADWALADER BIDDLE,
9 4 wfsmw6t Secretary.

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1616 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by

MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.

THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.

A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated School-room.

See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 10 w15t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.

For circulars apply to

SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal.
9 4 wsm1m No. 462 FRANKLIN Street.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 16 mw18t Head Master.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal.

8 31 12t* B. KENDALL, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.

Professor M. RADEN.

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The CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $5000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867.

The True Principle for the Taxing of Distilled Spirits.

It seems to be the general impression that Congress, at its next session, will make some important modifications in the Internal Revenue law relating to the manufacture of distilled spirits. The necessity for this is very apparent, if we may judge from the inefficiency and failure in the collection of this important branch of the revenue under the law as it now stands. Distilled spirits, which ought to pay about one hundred millions per annum into the treasury, now yield hardly one-third of that amount. Of course this failure imposes still heavier burdens upon other branches of industry. But this is one of the smallest of the evils connected with it. The widespread demoralization and corruption, both of the people and of the officers of Government, incident to this branch of our revenue system, as at present conducted, is a much greater and more startling evil. That much of this is due to the character of the law itself we do not doubt. Other countries collect as large a tax per gallon from distilled spirits as we are endeavoring to do, and collect it successfully, without any excess of fraud in that particular department over others in their revenue service. There is no reason why we should not do so too. Americans are not naturally any more dishonest than other people, and the average run of our internal revenue officials are probably as little inclined, *à priori*, to peculation and fraud as those of other countries. The difficulty is in our system itself, which offers such occasions for fraud on a large and remunerative scale, that it at once holds out temptations too strong to be resisted by men of ordinary virtue. And, in the second place, voluminous and minute as are the provisions of the law, it fails in practical operation to afford the proper and requisite facilities for the conviction and punishment of those who violate its provisions. As an instance, we may mention that all important violations of the law are made *criminal* offenses, punishable in many instances by imprisonment; and yet, though infractions of the law are constant, and the Courts are thronged with what are called "liquor cases," we never, or at least very rarely, hear of a criminal prosecution.

Any man who understands the business of manufacturing distilled spirits would see at once, upon reading our present law, that it was not drawn up by *practical* men. It aims to reach certain results, but instead of doing so by plain and direct methods, it resorts to a hundred different checks and balances, which amount to nothing practically. Under it the skilful distiller will perpetrate frauds which only an equally skilful distiller can detect. The primary principle of the law, as it now stands, is to find the product of a distillery from the oath of the distiller, the very person who, of all others, is most interested to make a false statement. Now, the true ground to go upon is the simple one of taxing the actual contents of a distillery, from day to day, as the process of fermentation is going on. Let the Government establish a certain percentage of the "beer" as the product in distilled spirits upon which it will assess the tax, and it will collect thousands of dollars where it now gets hundreds. For instance, suppose six per cent. is the proportion of distilled spirits to "beer" in the fermenting vats, which the Government establishes as its standard of taxation; then, upon every one hundred gallons of "beer" the Government will collect the tax due on six gallons of whisky, and in this ratio for larger or smaller amounts. The ratio should be fixed low enough to allow a small margin in favor of the careful manufacturer. The amount of "beer" in the fermenting vats can be accurately determined by ocular inspection. It is a mere question of arithmetic. This should be the business of revenue officers paid by the Government. No reference should be made to the distiller at all. No questions need be asked of him. All that he should be required to do is to keep his doors open, so that the revenue officer may daily inspect his place of business. The revenue officer makes his daily round, reports the number of gallons of "beer" in fermentation, and the Government assesses its tax according to an invariable rule. The whole thing is simple, direct, efficient. There is no ground of fraud by the distiller. He has been eliminated from the problem altogether. There is no attempt to follow up the whisky, and keep a hold on that. There is no necessity for inspectors and gaugers, except for those connected with the bonded warehouses. There is no door for fraud in the matter of production, except in the making of false reports by the examining officers of the amount of "beer" in the vats, and that would be so easy and sure of detection, that it may be practically thrown out of the account.

This is the true principle of taxation as regards distilled spirits. Some say tax each still according to its capacity; but what is the *capacity* of a still? By what rule shall that be determined? It is impracticable, and cannot be done.

If members of Congress will take hold of this matter with a determination to make a law that will *work;* if they will summon to their aid practical men who know the loopholes through which fraud now escapes, the Revenue law can be so amended that distilled spirits shall pay one hundred millions of dollars annually into the treasury, and without half the trouble and vexation which now characterize the collection of one-third of that amount.

The Action and Attitude of the S gaers of the "Ludlow Call."

When Judge Ludlow was nominated by a number of gentlemen for the post of Associate Judge, a card appeared signed by a number of our leading citizens, gentlemen of high respectability, in which they favored his retention in the office he at present holds. This card has since been used as an electioneering document, and is daily referred to by the Democrats as an argument in favor of the choice of their candidate. The gentlemen who signed that card did so through a desire to remove all political discussion from a judicial election. The conduct of the Democracy, however, has been such as to utterly defeat the end in view. The signers have been drawn into the very vortex of politics, and the only difference in their present position and that occupied by them at any political election is, that instead of their influence being given for the party which saved the country in the days of the war, they are being *used* by the enemies of the Union, and are absolutely giving all their influence to favor the success of the very party which acted with traitors throughout the four years of rebellion. These gentlemen have now had an opportunity of calmly looking at the false attitude into which they have been thrust by the wiles of the Democratic party. They now see as clearly as all their fellow-citizens that, instead of raising the judiciary above the reach of partisanship, they have themselves been drawn into a bitter partisan contest, and one in which they are used to protect the Democratic party. The fight is just as bitter as ever, only they are under the enemy's flag. And in what company do they now find themselves? Starting with a desire, which we honor, to see the judiciary chosen without party feeling, how have they succeeded? It requires no great perception to see that they have utterly failed. They have not secured Judge Ludlow as a no-party candidate, and they are not running him on his merits. They have failed to elevate the tone of the election; but have sunk themselves into the company of the Carrigans, Reeds, Ingersolls, and McMullins of the radical Democracy. Instead of fighting side by side with their old comrades, or instead of defending a high principle of political purity, they are standing shoulder to shoulder with the enemies of our country, the followers of Vallandigham, the men whose watchword is the platform adopted at the Democratic Convention.

Under such circumstances it is not inconsistent, it is not unexpected, that we see them coming back, one after another, in disgust from the ranks into which they have been drafted. Already nearly three-fourths of the Republicans who signed the Ludlow call have declared their intention of signing another, stating the reasons for their original action, and their reason for repenting thereof. Before many days are over the card will appear. It takes no prophetic vision to know what excuse they will give—what explanation they will set before the people. When the call was signed, it was anticipated that the clique which almost ruined our Judicial Convention would rule it entirely. It was supposed that the friends of the Democracy who, in disguise, had gained admission into its ranks, would succeed in nominating an inferior candidate, a man of straw, who would be put up only to be knocked down by Judge Ludlow. In this opinion the gentlemen signing were nearly correct. We knew at the time of all the moves which were to be made, and we trembled ourselves for the result. Had the cabal succeeded we could not have blamed the signers for their adherence to a gentleman who they knew was at least able, when the choice lay between him and one unknown and but illy-qualified. But the scheme failed. The Republican party could not be manipulated like the Democracy. Mr. Thayer was nominated, and a gentleman thus furnished who was in every respect Judge Ludlow's equal for honesty, ability, and judicial learning, and many times his superior in patriotism and eloquence. And the favorers of Mr. Ludlow stand now opposed to Mr. Thayer, when really, from the bottom of their hearts, they wish him victory. What, then, is the only manly and honest course left open to them? It is clearly to confess their mistake, to say like men, "We doubted the Convention of the Republican party, and we did it injustice"—to retire from the ranks of the rabid and unwashed Democracy, and take their old places under the old flag. How can Mr. Meredith, Mr. Price, Col. Thomas, Gov. Pollock, and the like, stand the association of such men as rule the Democracy, and who endorsed their action and adopted their candidate, who willingly fell into their congenial embraces? There is but one means of showing themselves fearless men and loyal citizens, and that is the one they have adopted. To say openly that, led as they were by personal regard for Judge Ludlow, they can't stand his associations; that while they could possibly have forgotten the record of the Judge, they could not wish for a victory over which Carrigan and Vallandigham and Johnson would rejoice; and that they must recall their endorsement, and act, as they have always acted, in favor of the Union cause and in opposition to sympathy with treason.

More Agitation.—At a branch meeting of the Reform League in London, Mr. Edmond Beales said the League must hold together to watch the working of the Reform bill, and to obtain the ballot.

The Great Meeting on Friday.

On Friday evening next, at the Horticultural Hall, there will be held the first great ratification meeting in favor of the nominees of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. It will be addressed by Senators Cameron, Cattell, Frelinghuysen; Governors Pollock and Curtin; Col. Jones, and a number of equally eminent orators. Let us make it a grand affair. The voice of the people must be heard, and a cordial endorsement of its nominees declared. The gentlemen selected are, in every case, unexceptionable. We have never had so strong a ticket. It then behooves all those who are opposed to Andrew Johnson and in favor of Generals Sheridan and Sickles to attend. It is the duty of every man to be there and lend by his voice a rebuke to the Executive madman. But we need not call on our readers to be present at that scene of duty. The eminent speakers selected insure a meeting well worth attending, and we do not doubt but that Horticultural Hall will fail to contain the throng.

Sensible Advice.—With all the fervor we can infuse into a recommendation, we recommend to the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania the timely and emphatic advice contained in the following article from to-day's N. Y. *Times*:—

> "The election in Maine, echoing that of California, sounds a voice of warning to the Republican party everywhere to go into future contests unimpeded by personal unpopularities and needless side issues. From verge to verge of the republic, the vote of the ballot has been ominous; and the geographical, hardly less than the political, position occupied by Maine and California, is significant of what may be expected of the States lying between the two oceans, provided the same elements are suffered to work. In California, the persistent bolstering up of unpopular candidates helped towards the Republican defeat. The race was run with the dead weight of at least one man who ought not to have been carried. In Maine, the handicap was the ale-and cider law, which pulled down last year's great victory to what was a close, if successful, contest. Connecticut had already told substantially the same story and sounded the same warning. We cannot help thinking that these three results are premonitory of others to come. If the Republicans wish to lose all the doubtful States, and to decrease their majorities in the sure States, let them continue to be harnessed to the drags of unworthy candidates and of all sorts of small-beer 'reforms.' For success, the battle must be fought on clean-cut, square political issues, involving political principles; otherwise, the coalition of all opposing elements is pretty sure to defeat the party. Having a sure triumph on the main issue, it is blundering to lose it by starting side issues."

Migration of Species.—Old naturalists contended that certain classes of animals existed only in limited and well-defined districts; but the age is "progressive," and such old-fashioned ideas are exploded. An American production has appeared in England, and the ancient traditions are thereby set aside. On the 27th of August a party of English Vallandighams, Woods, and Pendletons met in solemn conclave at Birmingham, to form a "constitutional party." They resolved, with remarkable emphasis and directness, that the new elements which the evil-disposed seek to introduce into the political history of England are reprehensible. They avowed a desire for progress, but insisted that it should be "progress on the old lines of the Constitution, by such reforms in every department of the State as may best enable it to fulfil its functions in accordance with our national development, not progress towards new systems of government and untried institutions." "Emancipation is wickedness"—cry the Copperheads in this country—"a wilful interference with vested rights." "Reform is a snare"—say these Birmingham gentlemen—"the workingman has no rights which John Bull is bound to respect." Our people have bidden the croakers to stand back, and the English reformers will say the same.

A Useful and Important Investigation.—An English paper reports that Mr. B. Samuelson, M. P., who is engaged in iron and engineering, and has resided some years on the continent, is about to visit France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, with a view to obtaining accurate information as to their industrial position, and especially to their recent manufacturing progress, and the state of labor and instruction among them. Mr. Samuelson undertakes this mission on his own responsibility, but he has received the co-operation of the Educational Department of the Privy Council and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and he will have the aid of English representatives abroad. He has recently visited Leeds and the other great manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, etc., to obtain information as to the views of manufacturers on these questions, and from them he has received every encouragement. He finds a general impression that improved education, primary and technical, is essential to the maintenance of English pre-eminence as an industrial nation.

A Leading Ritualist on his Trial.—The case of Martin against the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn, accused of ritualistic practices, came up in the Arches' Court in London, August 27. The Dean of Arches, Sir Robert Phillimore, having before his appointment been one of the defendant's counsel, the promoter, Martin, objected to his hearing the case, even with assessors. The defendant insisted that the dean could not lawfully refer the case to a surrogate, but must hear it himself. The dean suggested that the best course was to take the question before the Privy Council. Personally, he should be very reluctant to hear the case.

The points upon which the judge will have to decide are the legality of lights, incense, and the elevation of the paten and chalice in the communion.

The Sailors' Friend.—The Duke of Richmond has fairly earned this title by the introduction and successful management of a "bill for the prevention of scurvy." The London *Telegraph* gives the following abstract of this useful piece of legislation:—

> "Henceforth every sailor will have (if he pleases) a magnificent allowance of twelve superficial feet of berth-room all to himself, and a daily 'tot' of lime juice, fortified with fifteen per cent. of rum. The grateful aroma of the latter will curl round the probosces of our old salts, and will, as poor Robson used to say:—
>
> "'A genial warmth diffuse
> Like F..r's balsam, over all their blues.'"

An interesting question is suggested. Some of the ships of the British navy are as strictly teetotal as a Massachusetts village. Will they be allowed, under the bill, to take their lime juice clear? Or has the Duke of Richmond, by design or by inadvertance, placed these honest, temperate tars in the disagreeable dilemma of choosing between scurvy and grog?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street.
Philadelphia, September 10, 1867.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA
WILL BE HELD AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,
On SEPTEMBER 18,
AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,
For the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition of the country.
By order of the Board of Directors.
9 11 7t GEO. H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily, on and after FRIDAY, September 13, at No. 416 LIBRARY Street.
HARVEY MONEY,
9 11 6t Chairman Naturalization Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 16th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Perth street, from Jefferson street to the north curb line of Oxford street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the Contrator will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.
A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 23tf4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY will commence its regular Rehearsals on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30, 1867,
at their hall, N. E. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and will give during the season
THREE SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.
Particulars at the business office of the Society, No. 1230 CHESNUT Street (Louis Meyer's Music Store).
Officers for the ensuing year:—
ROBERT MORRIS, President.
A. H. DERRICKSON, Vice-President.
JOHN E. McCAULLAY, Vice-President.
GEORGE KIMBALL, Secretary.
JEAN LOUIS, Musical Director.
H. G. THUNDER, Pianist.
A. R. VANHORN, Treasurer.
JOHN THORNLEY, Chairman of Committee.
HARRY I. STEWART, Librarian. 9 10 2trp

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
9 3 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
September 2, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.
9210t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.
Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.
Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smw1m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. [6 10wsdm
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

460 MILES OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 87 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160,526'92
Freight	549,672'39
Telegraph	1,416'23
Mails	12,140'00
Transportation, Contractor's Materials	453,205'44
" " Men	24,077'97
	$1,203,038'95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,080'58
Repair of Track	109,767'64
" Engines, Cars, Shops, etc.	50,984'44
Offices and Stations	54,907'60
Conductors, Engineers, etc.	33,294'73
Trains	15,486'93
Net Earnings to balance	807,508'03
	$1,203,038'95

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32⅞ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,283'41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530'92) 32⅞ per cent. ($157,564'42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966'50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$723,755'54
Expenses " "	237,966'50
Net profits of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789'04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.
In Philadelphia,
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.
In Wilmington, Delaware,
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.
And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.
JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
August 30, 1867. 9 6 fmw4t

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, September 3, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$210'08	taking in exchange	U. S.	6s of 1881.
$231'58	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$188'83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$20'63	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$175'08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$173'08	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$85'08	do	do.	5 ꝑ cent. 10-40s.
$204'08	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$180'43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$174'43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

SKIN DISEASES!
"Use Swayne's Ointment."
Have You Tetter?
"Use Swayne's Ointment."
Have you Scald Head?
"Use Swayne's Ointment."
Have You any Skin Diseases?
"Use Swayne's Ointment."
A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.
Swayne's Ointment
Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Swayne's Ointment Swayne's Ointment	Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment Swayne's Ointment	Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment Swayne's Ointment	Cures Salt Rheum!
Swayne's Ointment Swayne's Ointment	Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment Swayne's Ointment	Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment Swayne's Ointment	Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk,
J. Hutchinson Kay,
S. W. Corner Fifth and Chesnut Streets,
Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured
"Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,"
Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "Swayne's Ointment" has done for him. [9 3 mwfsp
Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office, No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.
We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT the "Retreat," SCHOOL Lane. 9 4 wfm2w*

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING WANTED BY THREE YOUNG Gentlemen. Private family preferred. Address COMFORT, at this office. 9 10 3t

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $200, No. 843, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1701 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 wa12t*

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALIGIA.
USED INWARDLY.
USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr Walton, No 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 29mws tf4p

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.,
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles in PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4mrp NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

HO! FOR THE RACES!!!
GREAT EXCITEMENT ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.
The great Sculling Match between Ham ll, of Pittsburg, and Meyers, of Philadelphia, for the championship of the State and a purse of $1000 a side, will be rowed at BRIDESBURG, on THURSDAY, September 12.
Also, a Sculling Match between two well-known scullers of the Eighteenth Ward—Simons and Cornwall—for a purse of $100 a side, will be rowed the same afternoon. And in order to enable Philadelphians to reach Bridesburg, the steamer ECLIPSE has been chartered, and will leave Dock street at 12 o'clock; Arch street at 12¼; Magargee's at 12½; and Kensington Water Works at 1 o'clock.
The steamer will take passengers to and from Bridesburg, and also accompany both Races up and down the river.
Tickets for the Excursion—50 CENTS. 9 10 2t*

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in
Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.
OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET.
6 7 wr3m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE LIST OF TAXABLES.—In the following table will be found the number of white male taxables in each Election Division in the city, according to the returns just made to the City Commissioners by the Assessors:—

WARDS.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	Total	Divs.
First	344	444	432	589	597	349	426	421	566	624	......	......	......	......	......	......	4712	10
Second	550	537	424	624	607	682	580	700	444	729	455	413	611	......	......	......	7386	13
Third	369	394	437	436	358	413	623	223	572	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3827	9
Fourth	480	518	490	436	351	487	629	642	415	365	......	......	......	......	......	......	4823	10
Fifth	632	386	438	542	295	562	508	221	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3579	8
Sixth	315	365	662	82	278	416	331	604	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3073	8
Seventh	324	444	374	904	917	891	413	776	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5443	8
Eighth	901	413	421	786	326	653	690	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4290	7
Ninth	358	587	438	490	555	595	585	764	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4330	8
Tenth	537	675	652	594	608	502	340	371	654	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4864	9
Eleventh	521	273	379	276	296	495	600	477	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3417	8
Twelfth	213	328	515	456	491	457	461	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3320	7
Thirteenth	497	629	476	636	561	479	449	490	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4157	8
Fourteenth	481	490	630	676	598	650	750	819	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5087	8
Fifteenth	752	360	429	672	714	705	898	612	461	752	590	478	412	301	......	......	8616	14
Sixteenth	525	444	541	616	638	513	728	593	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4588	8
Seventeenth	338	510	472	456	392	499	491	627	676	358	......	......	......	......	......	......	5067	10
Eighteenth	358	497	628	575	548	433	464	466	469	583	260	710	......	......	......	......	6221	12
Nineteenth	398	740	702	512	650	652	485	696	826	885	496	616	260	......	......	......	7519	13
Twentieth	810	680	572	687	620	734	654	212	776	580	567	678	676	386	386	466	9449	16
Twenty-first	286	329	226	215	302	369	311	686	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2924	8
Twenty-second	309	338	745	658	790	428	314	770	441	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4777	9
Twenty-third	576	444	384	199	780	480	706	196	479	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4245	9
Twenty-fourth	282	342	217	371	543	242	365	550	281	552	546	......	......	......	......	......	4335	11
Twenty-fifth	512	704	464	590	358	715	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3333	6
Twenty-sixth	262	700	420	530	729	682	776	892	540	168	......	......	......	......	......	......	5660	10
Twenty-seventh	290	228	312	440	135	334	504	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2238	7
Twenty-eighth	398	141	263	150	112	176	186	256	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1688	

This gives the number of divisions or "precincts," 262, and the whole number of taxables for the present year 132,968. The ordinary ratio of voters to the whole population is one to six, which would make the population of the city at the present time about 798,000. We sincerely hope that these startling figures will not disturb the equanimity of our New York neighbors.

In the following table is given the number of taxables for the past three years, with the total vote cast at the last election for Governor, which was the heaviest polled in the city in 1866:—

Wards.	Taxables in 1867.	Taxables in 1866.	Taxables in 1865.	Votes cast in 1866.
First	4712	4510	4067	3619
Second	7386	7043	5853	5428
Third	3827	3942	3335	3198
Fourth	4823	4392	4038	3215
Fifth	3579	3711	2084	2951
Sixth	3073	2900	2385	2578
Seventh	5443	5234	4802	4078
Eighth	4290	4216	4070	2975
Ninth	4330	4202	4025	3309
Tenth	4864	4700	4415	4001
Eleventh	3417	3217	3295	2697
Twelfth	3320	3114	3243	3018
Thirteenth	4157	4100	4076	3762
Fourteenth	5087	4886	4679	4226
Fifteenth	8616	8114	7386	6554
Sixteenth	4588	4200	4096	3691
Seventeenth	5067	4828	4058	3671
Eighteenth	6221	5885	5602	4657
Nineteenth	7519	7150	6242	5260
Twentieth	9449	8902	7758	7333
Twenty-first	2924	4416	3845	3749
Twenty-second	4777	4396	4159	3700
Twenty-third	4245	4200	4115	3418
Twenty-fourth	4335	2578	5395	3380
Twenty-Fifth	3333	2042	2554	2471
Twenty-sixth	5660	4860	4374	4116
Twenty-seventh	2238	2100	......	1904
Twenty-eighth	1688	......	......	......
Totals	132,968	125,838	115,154	103,022

After the enumeration of the taxables in 1865 the Twenty-fourth Ward was divided, the Twenty-seventh being set apart from it. After the enumeration of 1866 a similar division was made of the Twenty-first Ward, from which the Twenty-eighth was set off. The taxables of the Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth this year number 4612, while last year, in the same limits, there were but 4416. It will be noticed that two wards, the Eighth and Twenty-third, have stood nearly still in voting population, and that two others, the Third and Fifth, show a positive decrease of 115 in the former and 132 in the latter.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Catharine Finch was arrested last evening for keeping a disorderly house at No. 23 South street. The place is a resort for all the low characters who reside in the neighborhood. Their revels are usually kept up to the wee sma' hours, much to the annoyance of the order-loving portion of the community who reside in the vicinity. But a short time since Catharine's husband was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for making night hideous in the same establishment. This just though severe punishment inflicted upon her "weaker" half, it seems did not deter Catharine from opening her house to the scum of society, and allowing the followers of Bacchus to assume supreme control of the place, even to a greater extent than when her husband had charge. Alderman Beitler committed her, in default of $1000 bail, for her appearance at the present term of Court.

A WOMAN RUN OVER AND DANGEROUSLY INJURED—THE DRIVER OF THE WAGON ARRESTED.—About 7 o'clock last evening a lady named Fanny McCracken, residing in Jamison street, was run over at Passyunk road and Plover street by a two-horse team. The wagon was being driven by a man named Robert McCormick. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Beitler. At the hearing the defendant alleged that his horses ran away while he was transacting some business in a store. He was committed to await the result of the woman's injuries. The lady was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, when it was discovered that her leg and ankle had been broken. It is feared the leg will have to be amputated.

CHARGE OF RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—About two weeks ago last Sunday a police officer attempted to arrest a man named William Hodges, aged thirty-five years, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Hodges got a crowd around him and they together made an attack upon the police and drove them away. A warrant was issued for Hodges' arrest, but he managed to elude the vigilance of the police until yesterday, when he was arrested at Sixteenth and Wood streets, by Officer Meade, of the Ninth District. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $500 bail for a further examination.

A BRUTE.—William Flinn was arrested yesterday afternoon upon the charge of indecent exposure and threatening. It is alleged that he went into a private school-room at the Humane Engine Company's building, at Thirteenth and Oxford, and insulted a little girl who was employed to sweep out the room. She screamed for help, and he drew a knife, and said he would stab her if she did not keep quiet. She afterwards told her parents of the facts of the case, and Flinn was arrested, and after a preliminary examination before Alderman Kemble, was committed, in default of $3000 bail, for a further hearing this afternoon at four o'clock.

GETTING RID OF A NUISANCE.—For some time past the residents and persons having occasion to pass along the neighborhood of Ninth to Eleventh and Chesnut to Spruce streets, have been annoyed by the conduct of the wretched females who infest that quarter. Lieutenant Connelly has for some time past been trying to rid those localities of the nuisance, and almost every night numerous arrests are made of the offenders. A considerable number were taken into custody last night, and, after a hearing before Alderman Swift, were held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Kate Finch, who keeps a place at No. 23 South Tenth street, was arrested yesterday afternoon upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house. It is alleged that Kate has her place a little too open to the police, and does not keep the persons who frequent it so quiet as to prevent annoyance to the neighbors. She had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who held her in $1000 bail to answer.

A RUMOR CONTRADICTED.—A report has become quite current of late, that Mr. Adam Magilton, whose unfortunate wife met with a sudden and shocking death at the hands of the spiritualist fanatic, Winnemore, a few months ago, has again married. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Magilton are aware that there is no truth in this, and no contradiction for their benefit is necessary. But as the absurd story has doubtless reached the ears of many who are not personally acquainted with Mr. Magilton, we deem it proper to state that we are authorized to say there is no truth in the rumor, and no possible or plausible foundation for it.

A CURIOUS CASE OF ARSON AND ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning the dwelling of Sidney Jones, at Second street and Nicetown lane, was set on fire, but the flames were put out by the police before they had gained much headway. Some time ago the dwelling was furnished and completely fitted up, but Mr. Jones took a dislike to the place, and, refusing to live in it, shut it up. A number of bummers, finding the place deserted, took a squatter's right and domiciled themselves in it. The police made a descent upon the place, and drove them out. In revenge, they stole $160 worth of carpets and other household goods, and set the house on fire, with the above result.

ATTEMPTED MAYHEM.—W. Elwood Rowan, a School Controller of the Twenty-seventh Ward, was arrested, and to-day held by Alderman Beitler in one thousand dollars bail, to answer a charge of assault and battery, with an attempt to commit mayhem upon Joseph H. Rees, a member of the Ward Republican Executive Committee, at Thirty-seventh and Market streets, on Monday evening. He was returning to his home from a meeting of that body. The assault was without any provocation whatever. A hearing was waived by the accused.

THE SILOAM CAMP MEETING.—The special religious services, at which so much good was done last winter, were resumed this morning at the Siloam Methodist Episcopal Camp-Meeting Hall, on Otis street, above Girard avenue. Services will be held each day during its continuance, at 5 o'clock A. M. and 3 and 7·30 P. M. The Rev. M. H. Sisty, Pastor of the Siloam M. E. Church, is in charge of the meeting, and other clergymen and the people of the city generally are invited to participate.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Daniel Murray, a colored man, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Sixteenth and North streets, upon a charge of malicious mischief. He had charge of and was driving a loaded cart, and in a very reckless manner drove into a wagon. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

OWNER WANTED.—The Harbor Police came across the following articles last Saturday, which are supposed to have been stolen:—8 pigs of iron, 9 wrought-iron beams, and 3 square feet of boiler iron. They are at the station, awaiting an owner.

DIED FROM INJURIES RECEIVED.—James Van Meter, who received severe injuries by being run over upon the Reading Railroad, died at the Episcopal Hospital this morning. An account of the accident will be found in another column.

SUDDEN DEATH.—John Roberts, an old resident of Bedford street, died suddenly at No. 1349 of that street this morning. The Coroner took charge of the body, and will hold an inquest.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping all *grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases of foreign goods made here.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 55 North Eighth street.

WEAR AND TEAR.—When the constitution is weak and the system depressed by the *wear and tear* of business life, which makes such tremendous drafts upon the body and mind, unless some healthful and strengthening tonic is resorted to, prostration will ensue, and disease creep unawares upon the victim of negligence. But if

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

which is a genial and purely vegetable stimulant, be timely administered, the organization will resist and baffle the veins of epidemic and changes of temperature incidental to this season of the year, which disorder the nerves of the feeble.

There is an active and permanent vitality in this remedy, which will prove of great benefit to the broken-down and shattered constitution. It is the only tonic of which the stimulating principle is perfectly pure. Its basis is the essential principle of sound rye, which is admitted by analytical chemists to be the most harmless of stimulants, and this fluid is refined from crudities which belong to it as it comes from the manufacturer. The other ingredients are composed of medicinal plants and herbs, and contain not one harmful element in all their composition.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE MEDICINES.—For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, which has received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, and is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, originating from diseases and abuse of the urinary and sexual organs:—General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization, or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. *To insure the genuine cut this out.* ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER. CURES GUARANTEED.

TABLE OF DISTANCES AS FURNISHED BY THE CITY SURVEYOR:—
From Byberry, 13 miles to
" Holmesburg, 11 miles to
" Olney, 6 miles to
" Tacony, 8 miles to
" Bustleton, 11 miles to
" Fox Chase, 10 miles to
" Milestown, 5 miles to
" Torresdale, 12 miles to Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental, No. 824 Chesnut street.

LEADERS OF FASHION, as well as gentlemen of moderate taste in matters of dress, are respectfully invited to inspect Warburton's new styles of hats for autumn wear. Due regard has been given to the best American and foreign productions, with the sole view of presenting to his patrons, in the new styles now offered, all that is desirable in shape, durability, easy fitting, and ventilation. WARBURTON, Fashionable Hatter, No. 430 Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, September 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans, will soon be in active operation. The trustees have already received from the Washington Library Company a sufficient sum of money to pay the first instalment on the property, and to commence making the necessary alterations and repairs. It is quite probable that in a week or two such number of orphans as can be accommodated will be at once admitted, and as the alterations, etc., to the building progress, the number will be increased. The very liberal plan adopted for the endowment of this home has met with unexampled encouragement. The shares, selling at one dollar each, are going off rapidly, and by the 25th instant, the period fixed for the distribution of presents, the requisite amount of funds required for this noble object should be in hand. Every dollar invested secures a beautiful steel-plate engraving, worth at retail much more than than this sum, besides guaranteeing one of the $300,000 worth of presents to be distributed among the shareholders.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

TAKE AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils, and sores which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

SOMETHING NEW.—Morse, No. 904 Arch street, has fresh daily, at his counters, a new Swiss Bun, only 30 cents per pound. Try it.

THE CELEBRATED WAVERLY ZEPHYR.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted Fast Colors.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

BEST R. M. CLOTHING—
Best R. M. Clothing.
Best R. M. Clothing.
Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices.
We have the Largest Assortment of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, and the prices of Summer and Fall Goods greatly reduced.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

GRAEBER—HILDEBRANDT.—On the 8th of September, 1867, by Rev. John G. Wiehle, Mr. DANIEL GRAEBER to Miss ELIZABETH HILDEBRANDT, both of this city.

REEL—PATTERSON.—On the 4th of July, 1867, at No. 861 N. Broad street, by the Rev. Andrew Manship, Mr. WILBER H. REEL to Miss LOUISA PATTERSON, both of this city.

McCARDLE—NEILL.—On the 9th instant, by the Rev. R. A. Mallory, Mr. JOHN McCARDLE to Miss MAGGIE NEILL, both of this city.

DIED.

BOUTCHER.—On the 9th instant, ELIZABETH M., wife of Jacob V. Boutcher, aged 49 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 3317 Lancaster avenue, on Thursday morning, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock.

GASKILL.—On the 9th instant, in Camden, MARY E. C., wife of John B. Gaskill, and eldest daughter of Thomas Jones, aged 19 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Spruce street, above Sixth, Camden, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

GRAY.—On the 10th instant, MARY B. GRAY, in the 77th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1423 Locust street, on Friday morning, the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral services at St. John's Church at 10 o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery. **

HEMMERT.—On the 9th instant, JOHN HEMMERT, aged 27 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 819 Jefferson street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McDEVITT.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. MARY E. McDEVITT, in the 53d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Jones, No. 2129 Filbert street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice.

MORAN.—On the 10th instant, MARY, wife of the late John Moran, aged 44 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Westminster avenue and Meeting-house lane, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Thursday morning next at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

WOODWARD.—On the 9th instant, after a lingering illness, RACHEL A., wife of Gavin H. Woodward.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1716 Vine street. ***

"IF BLESSED WITH THE MOST CARELESS of Domestics" you will find that the India-rubber Handle Table Cutlery will stand boiling, knocking, and other hard kitchen usage where other handles would be destroyed. For sale, with other kinds, at the late reduced prices, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth

MALLEABLE IRON CLAMP SCREWS FOR Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Pattern Makers, etc. Eight kinds in stock. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

OYSTER KNIVES, BROILERS, AND STEWING and Frying Pans, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

CARL DE BUBNA WILL RESUME HIS Lessons September 16. Address No. 752 S. TWELFTH Street. 9 11 6t*

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER.
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN,
8 26wfm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p§

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 5p§

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whate
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA.
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate publish by us that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit
L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N

[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 9 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life: the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.
Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Pomological Convention.

OUTRAGES BY SOLDIERS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Pomological Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—The American Pomological Convention met at the Polytechnic Hall this morning. A large number of the most prominent pomologists of the United States are present, and the display of fruit is very fine. President Wilder, of Boston, will deliver the annual address this afternoon.

Outrages by Soldiers.

ST LOUIS, Sept. 11.—An Omaha despatch says a battalion of 400 soldiers arrived there on Sunday, *en route* for the Plains. Before leaving they entered the American Transfer Company's warehouse, drove out the watchman, stove in the heads of the whisky and wine barrels, got very drunk, and broke open the canned fruit and oysters. The subordinate officers are said to have been as bad as the men, and the Colonel had no control of them.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 11.—Arrived, brig Mary C. Comery, from Swan Island, with guano, for Philadelphia.

Left in port loading, barques Hunter and Gertrude for Wood's Hole, J. B. Walker and brig Alice Sterritt for Weymouth.

Spoke, September 4, in Florida Straits, brig Maid of Glanovern, from Manganilla, for Hamburg; also, barque Annie Bell, of Cape Antoine, Swan Island, for New York.

Sailed, Hamburg brig Wanderer for Rio.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 11.—Arrived—United States flagship Susquehanna, Admiral Palmer, from St. Thomas, where she left on the 5th inst. The United States steamer Monongahela had arrived and the Penobscot sailed for Washington.

The pilot boat Maryland boarded yesterday the brigs Fanny and Echo, from the West Indies, and the brig Kiokus, from Boston for Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Arrived, steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool.

Movements of Steamers.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The steamship Cuba sailed this forenoon, taking eleven passengers for Halifax, and forty-eight for Liverpool, but no specie.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
1881s, 112@112¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114⅝@114¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅞@110.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 111¼@111½.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108⅛@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108⅛@108¼.
United States 10-40s, 109⅞@par.
August 7·30s, 107@107⅛.
June and July 7·30s, 107⅛@107¼. Market steady, and prices tending upwards. The 5-20 bonds of 1862 and 1865 are the strongest on the list.

United States 5-20s are quoted in London, at noon, at 73, weak.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Cotton dull at 25½@26c. Flour firmer and advanced 10@15c.; sales of 13,000 barrels—State, $8@11; Ohio, $9·35@12·25; Western, $9·60@8·80; Southern, $11·25@13·75; California, $11·75@14. Wheat buoyant and 2@3c. higher; sales of 5,000 bushels amber State, $2·50; winter red, 2·44. Corn quiet; sales of 36,000 bushels—mixed Western, $1·23@1·24½. Oats dull and declined 1c.; sales of 40,000 bushels Southern at [illegible]. Beef quiet. [illegible] @24·50. Lard quiet Whisky quiet

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—This Court sat a short time this morning, but no business of interest or importance was transacted.

SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY—Judge Thompson.—The following case was argued this morning:—

James Harper vs Charles S. Johnson, Richard Norris, Joseph H. Siddall, and John Lavens.

The bill of complaints of James Harvey, of the city of Philadelphia, sheweth—

1. That he is the owner in fee of all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike roads, and the northwest side of Linden street, in the city of Philadelphia, late borough of Germantown, containing in front or breadth on said Germantown road 37 feet and 4 inches, or thereabouts; and in length or depth of the same width 270 feet. Being the same premises which John Gubbins and Hannah his wife, by indenture bearing date the 18th of March, Anno Domini 1858, recorded in deed book A. D. B., No. 13, page 62, etc., granted and conveyed to the said James Harper in fee.

2. That the said plaintiff hath never conveyed the said estate to any person whatever, yet there appears of record at Philadelphia, in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 128, page 359, etc., a deed purporting to be made by the said plaintiff, dated October the thirty-first, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for the consideration of eleven thousand five hundred dollars, by which the said plaintiff appears to have conveyed the said estate to one Charles S. Johnson, one of the defendants in this bill of complaints.

3. That the said deed is a forgery.

4. That the said Richard Norris claims to have an interest in said estate by means of a mortgage thereon, given by the said Charles S. Johnson, and duly recorded in the proper office for recording deeds in the city of Philadelphia, accompanied by a bond and warrant of attorney, upon which a judgment has been entered in the Supreme Court to January Term, 1867, No. 35, D. S. B.

5. That the said Joseph H. Siddall claims an interest in a lien upon the said estate for a bond and warrant of attorney, given by the said Charles S. Johnson, upon which a judgment hath been entered in the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, of June Term, 1866, No. 10, D. S. D., for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

6. The said plaintiff prays process against the said parties.

7. That the said deed, dated the 31st day of October, 1865, from James Harper to the said Charles S. Johnson, may be decreed to be a forgery, and null and void; that it be delivered up to the plaintiff to be cancelled; and that the record thereof be expunged by the Recorder of Deeds of the city and county of Philadelphia, and that the said mortgage, held by the said Richard Norris, be decreed to be null and void, and delivered up to be cancelled; that the decree of this Court be recorded by the said Recorder of Deeds, and that such other relief may be granted to your orator as may completely remove from the records of this county all apparent incumbrances upon his estate aforesaid, caused by the said forged deed, and the mortgage aforesaid.

And your orator will ever pray, etc.

James Harper, being duly sworn, says that the facts set out in the above bill are just and true.

Sworn and subscribed before me this —— day of November, A. D. 1865.

This bill was to the judges of the District Court, in equity.

The following is a copy of the bill, amended, and filed in the Supreme Court:—

James Harper vs. Richard Norris and Henry C. Latimer Norris, and Henry C. Howell, Sheriff of the City of Philadelphia.

To the Honorable Judges of the said Court:—Your orator brings this his supplemental bill, and complains and says:—

1. That since the filing of his said original bill, the said Richard Norris caused to be issued out of your honorable Court a process of execution on the said judgment mentioned in the said original bill of January Term, 1867, No. 35, D. S. B., and delivered the same to Henry C. Howell, Sheriff, as aforesaid, who, pursuant to the command and tenor thereof, caused the lot or piece of ground, and the said building thereon erected, mentioned and described in the said original bill, to be sold at public vendue at Sheriff's sale, to wit:—On the 1st day of July last past, to the said Richard Norris and Henry Latimer Norris for the sum of $250.

2. That they, the said Richard and Henry Latimer Norris, have caused to be prepared and delivered to said Sheriff for acknowledgment and execution a deed for the said premises, and demanded that he acknowledge and execute the same to them.

3. That since the filing of said original bill, to wit, on the tenth day of July last past, the said Charles S. Johnson, one of the defendants in the said original bill, was duly convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions, etc., for the city and county of Philadelphia, for forging the deed mentioned in the said original bill, as recorded in deed book L. R. B., No. 128, page 359, etc., purporting to be made by the said Sheriff, and purporting to convey the said premises to him, the said Charles S. Johnson.

4. That the said plaintiff prays that the said Henry C. Howell, Sheriff, as aforesaid, may be restrained by the injunction of this honorable Court from acknowledging and delivering a deed for said premises to the said Richard Norris and Henry Latimer Norris, and they from receiving the same, and that your Honors will grant to your orator such other relief as your Honors shall deem meet.

JAMES HARPER.

The prayer contained in this bill was principally pressed for. At the close of our report the matter had not been concluded. James E. Gowen for defendants.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—J. Alexander Simpson Prosecuting Attorney.—The business of the court seems to be falling off rapidly, for only three unlucky wights graced the prison dock.

Archibald McConnel was charged with assault and battery upon Michael Timlin. The Commonwealth alleged that Timlin was playing the flute at his door, and the defendant said he played like a "learn't pig." This aggravated Timlin to such a degree that he gave the defendant a rap over the head with his flute. The defendant then struck Timlin on the head with a stone. The defense was that Timlin and his brother were beating the defendant, when the latter's sister ran out and cried "Murder." The two Timlins then turned on the woman and beat her, and then the defendant threw the stone. Verdict, not guilty.

John Rice (colored) was charged with the larceny of flannel valued at $24. Two little boys testified that they saw the defendant open a box at the Boston Steamship Company's wharf, at Pine street, and take goods from it. He ran down the wharf to Lombard street, and gave the boys money not to inform on him. There were three concerned in the theft, the others being in prison, but not yet having been tried. Verdict, guilty.

Margaret McGivney was charged with assault and battery upon Margaret McKinsly. There was not a word of evidence to support the charge. Verdict, not guilty, and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Frederick W. Ramm and William Kennedy were charged with assault and battery upon Charles B. Munday. Munday testified that on the night of August 12 he went into the defendant's saloon, in company with a colored man. When he entered the place the two defendants and three other men were there. He went to the counter to drink a glass of beer, and while he was so engaged the defendant Ramm roughly put the colored man out into the street.

He told them not to use violent means to get the colored man to leave the place, because if they would civilly ask him to go out he would do so. But at this time a large Newfoundland dog entered the room, and Ramm and Kennedy hissed him. He (Munday) retreated towards the door, and was tripped down by some one of the party, and immediately the dog seized his leg and made a number of severe wounds with his teeth.

The colored man testified that he was violently thrown into the street, and while he was lying on the pavement he heard the hisses inside, and the scuffle between Munday and the dog; and when Munday came out he saw his pants had been torn by the dog.

Charles B. Munday was also charged with assault and battery upon Frederick W. Ramm. These were cross bills, and were tried together. Ramm testified that Munday was quarrelsome, and wanted to fight some one; and becoming excited, he pulled off his coat and attacked him (Ramm); the dog entered the room without being called, and seeing Munday fighting his master, he, like a good dog, flew at him. On trial.

REAL ESTATE SALE OF JAMES A. FREEMAN.—

Cemetery Lots—Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36, section 119, each containing 160 square feet, Mount Moriah Cemetery	$17·50 each.
Dwellings No. 807 Fallon and No. 810 Essex street, and lot, with brick court houses on Grafton place	$2350
No. 7 Fairies court, a three-story brick house, above Front and Race	$820
No. 22 Queen street, a three-story brick dwelling, 20 by 90 feet	$2050
Building lots, corner of Birch and Thompson streets, 60 by 125 feet	$475
Lot, Thompson street, above William, 63 by 131½	$525
Lot, William street, above Thompson, 20 by 130	$270
Lot, Charlotte street, below Master, 18½ by 95 feet	$1050
No. 837 St. John street, a frame house and lot, 20 by 54 feet	$1225
Building lots, Fourth, Fifth, and Canal streets, First Ward—eight lots of ground, 15 to 32 feet front and 50 feet deep together	$2500
SALE ON THE PREMISES.—Last Thursday the same auctioneer sold on the premises a stone dwelling, and lot 15 feet 9 inches by 104 feet, Oak street	$1625

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' UNION.—This Association met, after adjournment last evening, at the hall corner of Broad and Arch streets, at 13 o'clock this morning. After the reading of the minutes the President's, and also the Secretary's report for the preceding year were read, and referred each to a Committee of Reference of three. After discussing the report, and the most feasible means for insuring protection to the best interests of the carpenters and joiners throughout the Union, the following committees were appointed:—

Committee of Finance.—C. L. Roseman, Chairman.
Committee of Secret Information.—J. W. Cooley, Chairman.
Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.—S. J. Wallace, Philadelphia, Chairman.
Committee of Local Institutions.—Mr. Bell, Manyunk, Chairman.
Committee of Correspondence.—Mr. Ludley, New Jersey, Chairman.
Committee of Reference.—W. M. Shaw, Chairman.

TAKE NOTICE.—This is to certify that the advertisement which appeared in the *Sunday Dispatch* of the 8th inst., setting forth that I am the candidate of the "Independent Reform Soldiers," for the Legislature, in the Fourteenth Representative District, was written and published without my knowledge or consent, and that I refuse positively to be a candidate for that position against the present proper and popular nominee of the Union party in that district. J. DUDLEY WORMAN.

☞ NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND WHARF BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Highways, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, September 16th inst., for the repair and extension of the Reed street sewer, from a point 177 feet east of Otsego street to the east line of Delaware avenue. Said work to consist of embankment, excavation, brick-work, concrete, crib-work, and wharfing, with a foundation of piling. The work to be done in conformity with plans and specifications to be seen at the Department of Surveys, and under the directions of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. Bids will be received for the following items:—
No. 1—RENEWAL OF BRICK SEWER, including the removal of old work with material and workmanship of new sewer 948 feet long, per foot linear.
No. 2—NEW TRUNK AND CUB, including the removal of old wharf, material and workmanship of new work, and the necessary embankment 116 feet 9 inches long, per foot linear.
No. 3—WHARFING ON DELAWARE AVENUE, upon a pile foundation, including the Trunk on Reed street, all materials and workmanship, extending from the north side of Reed street to Merrick's wharf 136 feet long, per linear foot.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$81·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 3 1m5p

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

DON QUIXOTE.

D. Appleton & Company have published, in a small volume, the "Wit and Wisdom of Don Quixote," being a collection of the best things said by the Knight of La Mancha, or uttered by Cervantes, in his wonderful work. The Spanish language is very rich in proverbs, and of the originals, which make up the Spanish collection, it is amazing how many of them are to be found in these pages. We copy from the volume in question a number of extracts, among which are some of the most familiar proverbs of our language:—

A knight-errant without a mistress was a tree without either fruit or leaves, and a body without a soul.

Majesty well becomes beauty, and excessive laughter proceeding from slight cause is folly.

Keep your mouth shut, and your eyes open.

The brave man carves out his own fortune.

"The devil lurks behind the cross."

"There cannot be too much of a good thing."

"What is lost to-day may be won to-morrow."

"A saint may sometimes suffer for a sinner."

"Many go out for wool and return shorn."

Matters of war are most subject to continual change.

Every man that is aggrieved is allowed to defend himself, by all laws, human and divine.

Truth is the mother of history, the rival of time, the depository of great actions, witness of the past, example and adviser of the present, and oracle of future ages.

Evil to him who evil seeks.

Everybody has not discretion to take things by the right handle.

He loves thee well who makes thee weep.

Shut one door and another will soon open.

Be brief in thy discourse, for what is prolix cannot be pleasing.

Never stand begging for that which you have the power to take.

A snatch from behind a bush is better than the prayer of good men.

Customs come not altogether, neither were they all invented at once.

Who sings in grief procures relief.

One should not talk of halters in the house of the hanged.

Who is there in the world that can boast of having fathomed and thoroughly penetrated the intricate and ever-changing nature of a woman?

Would to God I could find a place to serve as a private tomb for this wearisome burden of life, which I bear so much against my inclination! This very spot will yield me what I ask, if I can trust the solitary appearance of these mountains. Alas! how much more agreeable is the company of these rocks and thickets, which give me opportunities of complaining to Heaven, than that of faithless man! since Nature hath not created one of whom I could reasonably expect advice in difficulty, comfort in affliction, or remedy in distress.

O memory, thou mortal enemy of my repose! wherefore now recall to me the incomparable beauty of that adored enemy of mine? Were it not better; thou cruel faculty! to represent to my imagination her conduct at that period—that, moved by so flagrant an injury, I may strive, if not to avenge it, at least to end this life of pain?

A sparrow in the hand is worth more than a bustard on the wing.

There is no jewel in the world so valuable as a chaste and virtuous woman. The honor of woman consists in the good opinion of the world; and since that of your wife is eminently good, why should you have it questioned? Woman, my friend, is an imperfect creature; and, instead of laying stumbling blocks in her way, we should clear the path before her, that she may readily attain that virtue which is essential in her. Naturalists inform us that the ermine is a little creature with extremely white fur, and that when the hunters are in pursuit of it, they spread with mire all the passes leading to its haunts, to which they then drive it, knowing that it will submit to be taken rather than defile itself. The virtuous and modest woman is an ermine, and her character whiter than snow; and in order to preserve it, a very different method must be taken from that which is used with the ermine.

The reputation of a woman may also be compared to a mirror of crystal, shining and bright, but liable to be sullied by every breath that comes near it. The virtuous woman must be treated like a relic—adored but not handled; she should be guarded and prized, like a fine flower garden, the beauty and fragrance of which the owner allows others to enjoy only at a distance, and through iron rails.

I.

Woman is formed of brittle ware,
  Then, wherefore rashly seek to know
What force, unbroken, she will bear,
  And strike, perhaps, some fatal blow?

II.

Though easily to fragments tore,
  'Twere equally absurd and vain,
To dash in pieces on the floor,
  What never can be joined again,

III.

This maxim, then, by facts assured,
  Should henceforth be espoused by all;
Where'er a Danae lies immured,
  The tempting shower of gold will fall.

The common adage that delays are dangerous acts as spurs upon the resolution.

There are more tricks in the town than are dreamt of.

Bounty will not stay where niggards bear the sway.

Fortune turns faster than a mill-wheel, and those who were yesterday at top, may find themselves at bottom to-day.

Fiction is always the better the nearer it resembles truth, and agreeable in proportion to the probability it bears and the doubtful credit which it inspires. Wherefore, all such fables ought to be suited to the understanding of those who read them, and written so, as that by softening impossibilities, smoothing what is rough, and keeping the mind in suspense, they may surprise, agreeably perplex, and entertain, creating equal admiration and delight; and these never can be excited by authors who forsake probability and imitation, in which the perfection of writing consists.

With God nothing is impossible.

Mountains produce learned men, and philosophers are to be found within the shepherd's cot.

No padlocks, bolts, or bars can secure a maiden so well as her own reserve.

Scruples of conscience afford no peace.

You have reckoned without your host.

This little volume affords capital reading, and it is very suggestive of thought.

RESTORATION AT FONTAINEBLEAU.—Among the restorations at the palace of Fontainebleau is that of the *Galerie des Cerfs*, which is situated above the celebrated gallery of Diana, one of the most beautiful curiosities which Henry IV constructed in this most interesting of palaces. Louis XV had his gallery cut up into apartments, but in 1860 Napoleon ordered that it should be restored to its original condition, which consists chiefly in a gallery of the same size as that of Diana, and ornamented with topographical views of fifteen royal residences of that epoch.

The Income Tax in England.

THE TAX PRODUCTIVE IN PROPORTION TO THE DIMINUTION OF RATE.

The following article from the London *Times* is instructive and interesting:—

"A paper laid before the House of Commons just before the close of the session, on the motion of Mr. Moffatt, continues up to the 5th of April, 1866, the annual statistics of the income tax. This is not the least interesting of the parliamentary returns, though it must be allowed that it often suggests more inquiries than it answers. In the first place, it affords us some conception of the distribution of wealth in the country. It appears that the total amount of income charged with tax in the year ending with April, 1866, was nearly one hundred and fifteen millions. Of this sum nearly a quarter, or more than twenty-seven millions, was furnished by incomes of less than £300 a year. Moreover, since all returns below £200 a year are subject to an abatement of £60 in assessment, the real amount of such modest incomes is considerably larger than these figures would represent. At the other end of the scale a total sum of thirty-three millions is furnished by incomes above £10,000 a year. But the latter sum, again, cannot be taken as representing the whole amount of these large incomes, as the contributions to the revenue by great landholders or great fundholders are to be found in other schedules than D and E. Taking, however, the divisions laid down in the return, the largest sum total, or eighteen millions, is returned by persons who enjoy incomes of between £10,000 and £50,000 a year. But they are closely pressed by the incomes under £200 a year, which amount to seventeen millions. The amount next in magnitude is contributed by the fortunate possessors of more than £50,000 a year. They furnish thirteen millions of income for taxation, and it may be noticed that since they are just one hundred and thirty-three in number, they appear to enjoy an average income of £100,000 a year each.

"If we advance by hundreds from £200 a year up to £1000, we find that the number of persons in each group and the amount returned by them rapidly diminish, until from being ten millions for the group between £200 and £300, it is only one million for the group between £900 and £1000. The amount continues at a million for every extra hundred a year up to £2000. From £2000 a year to £3000, every additional £100 a year furnishes only half a million, and the proportionate return diminishes until we reach £5000 a year. It appears, in short, that the great resources of the income tax lie in the small incomes under £500 a year and in the large incomes above £5000. If we look only to the number of persons who pay the tax, the smaller class are, of course, vastly the more important; but the degree by which they preponderate is, perhaps, scarcely realized. Out of 347,110 taxpayers, no less than 222,786 are taxed on incomes of less than £200 a year, 313,180 on incomes of less than £500, while the incomes below £1000 a year include 332,477. Schedule E, which includes incomes received from public offices, furnishes a taxable amount of twenty millions, and includes 115,000 persons. There is a similar but more rapid diminution in the amounts contributed by the higher grades of salary, and, of course, there are none of those enormous incomes which we have noticed in the higher ranks of Schedule D.

"It has always been a remarkable feature in this tax that it becomes more productive in proportion to the diminution of its rate. This is due to two causes, which it is difficult to disentangle. In the first place there can be no doubt that the returns of income become more accurate and more numerous as the burden of the impost is lessened. Conscience is notoriously elastic on this point, and it resumes its natural vigor in proportion as the pressure on it is relieved. But beyond a doubt, also, the increase in the return of the tax represents an increase in the general well-being of the community, and this is especially the case in the time over which the present return extends.

"The amount of income charged with tax increased, in 1866, by more than nine millions, and the number of persons who made returns increased by 15,000. It is remarkable that there is an increase of no less than 26 in the small class of incomes above £50,000. The number increased from 107 to 133, or by about a quarter. In proportion, this is by far the largest increase throughout the list. It is, perhaps, equally curious that the only diminution is in the number of incomes assessed under £100 a year, and there is a very small increase in the large class between £100 and £200."

The Opening of the Amazon.

Last Saturday, the 7th of September, was the Brazilian Fourth of July, the anniversary of the independence of Brazil; and on that day, this year, according to a proclamation issued last December, the Amazon, the great river, or King of Waters, as the Indian name Para signifies, was thrown open from the Atlantic to the boundaries of Peru. Henceforth all nations may freely use this great highway of commerce, which gives steamboat navigation from the Atlantic coast to within ninety leagues of Lima. Peru has also by treaty with Brazil, and by a former treaty with the United States, granted the free navigation of her Amazonian waters. Navigation thus extends across the continent. The Morona, a sea-going Peruvian steamer, built by the Penns of London, ascended, in October, 1864, from the mouth of the river to within ninety leagues of the city of Lima.

The valley of the Amazon is a vast and fertile wilderness, with here and there a town on the borders of the great river. The most important and productive parts of Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, as well as of Brazil, are drained by its waters. Its valley has an area equal to the whole United States, without the Pacific States, and yet the population of the Amazon valley is at present no greater than that of the single city of Brooklyn.

But new measures in regard to grants of lands and emigrants have just been proposed in the Brazilian Parliament, which, if carried out, cannot fail to induce emigration to this equatorial valley—where the mercury never rises as high as in Philadelphia, and where yet the rich and useful staples, coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, India rubber, etc. etc., repay the industrious laborer a thousand fold.

Meantime we hope to see Americans preparing to take their share of the trade of the Amazon, which can be developed, under the liberal system which took effect last Saturday, to an important and lucrative commerce.

The Boudoir of Mad'lle Duthe.

An amateur named Double, whose especial insanity has been a passion for things which belong to the seventeenth century—one of those people who have peculiar admiration for the curiosities of one or another age—has recently gained a priceless prize without much cost.

It is known that the Count d'Artois, brother of Louis XVIII, "had a friendship," as it is said, for Mad'lle Duthe. This gentleman, who afterwards was king (Charles X) was very generous to ladies, and gave to Mad'lle Duthe a charming home, luxuriously furnished, and decorated by the first artists, near the end of the Rue Chaussee d'Antin. This house, at one time, was owned by a relation of Mr. Double, who was enamored with its gems of art, and had an eye especially single to the beauty of an exquisite boudoir decorated by Spandonck. But Haussman, the great street opener, has reverence neither for chapel nor boudoir; so in the enlargement of the square in front of the church the houses on the corner of the Rue St. Lazare and Chausee d'Antin were demolished, and with them the boudoir of Mad'lle Duthe. By accident M. Double passed as the smashing process was going on, and perceived among the debris several painted panels and mirrors finely framed. "Surely," he said, "this is or was the Duthe house, and here is my precious boudoir." Addressing the master mason, he asked:—

"How much is all that?"

"The six mirrors will measure so many feet; they are worth one thousand francs, but we will call it seven hundred and fifty."

"Will you include the panels, the window, and chimney-place?"

"Yes."

The bargain was closed, and the happy possessor, who would gladly have paid many thousands rather than lose his treasures, has removed them to his house, where the boudoir has been restored in all its original elegance and beauty.

MR. RAREY'S WILL.—By his will, the late horse tamer Rarey leaves "Cruiser" to his brother, on condition that the famous horse shall never be put to work or exhibited. The language of the bequest is:—"The said stallion 'Cruiser' must be well taken care of by the said Frederick Rarey and his heirs, and must never be sold by either my said brother or any of his heirs. And I hereby make it a special charge and incumbrance on all that part of my homestead farm lying east of the canal, so long as my said stallion 'Cruiser' shall live, that the said inclosure and stable now occupied and to be occupied by him on the said part of the said farm shall be kept in good repair, and comfortable and safe condition, and that the said 'Cruiser' shall, as long as he lives, be furnished with suitable and sufficient food and other provisions for his comfort."

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON STEAMER EDWIN FORREST, Captain Francis Bradshaw, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro'.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.	Saturday, Sept 7, 10½ A. M.
Monday, " 9, 9 "	Monday, " 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, " 10, 10 "	Tuesday, " 10, 2 "
Wedn'y, " 11, 10 "	Wedn'y, " 11, 2 "
Thursday, " 12, 11 "	Thursday, " 12, 3 "
Friday, " 13, 12 M.	Friday, " 13, 4 "
Saturday, " 14, 12½ P. M.	Saturday, " 14, 4 "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [9 9 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents, Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, [illegible] cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip..........50 cents
Single ticket..........30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook..........20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.

7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of

CLOAKINGS,

Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.

Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.

Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.

Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16½

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

INTERNAL REVENUE

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street.

(One Door below Chesnut).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

The following rates are allowed:—

On $25..........TWO PER CENT.
On $100..........THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards..........FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $[illegible],000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

JAY COOKE & CO.

DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..........$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier,
5 1½ *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., | NO. 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1½

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
8 16 fmwts30 STATE TREASURER.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO

3 8fmw6m UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 1½ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED,

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN

IN

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

FOR THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.

Call or address

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT

2 2½ NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,

7 2tf PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

8 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 1½ PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11½p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16½

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.

The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 28½

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 Arch Street,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1½ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108	Woollen Blankets.	10,589	Trowers, mounted.
16,111	Uniform Coats.	75,000	Trowsers, Footmen's.
10,202	Uniform Coats, irregular.	23 170	pairs Bootees, M. S.
5,400	Uniform Jackets.	3,800	pairs Bootees, M. S., rubber soles.
11,777	V. R. Corps Jackets.	25,000	pairs Brogans.
53,76	Knit Jackets.	151	pairs Boots.
20,000	Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000	Shirts.
21,000	Sacks Coats, unlined	300	Drawers.
28,732	Great Coats, infantry.	49,437	Cap Covers.
17,803	Great Coats, mounted.	265	Caps.
		75	Hats.
		1,241	Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

100 Horses.	200 Mules.
25 Spring Wagons or Ambulances, worn.	50 sets Ambulance or Two-horse Harness, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons, worn.	600 sets Mule Harness, worn.
100 Wagon Saddles, worn.	100 Saddle Blankets, worn.
600 Wagon Bows, worn.	100 Mule Collars, worn.
100 Fifth Chains, worn.	100 Double Trees, worn.
100 Spreader Chains, worn.	400 Single Trees, worn.
100 Wagon Covers, worn.	200 Horse Brushes, worn
200 Curry Combs, worn.	100 Wagon Whips, worn.
100 Lead Lines, worn.	100 Feed Troughs, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.	100 Jack Screws, worn.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Ambulances will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable.

Particular attention is called to this lot of Mules, being very superior animals, well broken to harness.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
9 9 12t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.

The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 450 net tons of Shot and Shell.
" 24¼ " " Loaded Shell.
" 18½ " " Canister, filled.
" 14½ " " Scrap Cast Iron.
" 10 " " Scrap Wrought Iron.
" 1 " " Scrap Brass.

3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 81 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 500 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1097 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun Slings, 2332 Waist Belts, 339 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35¼ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.

Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.

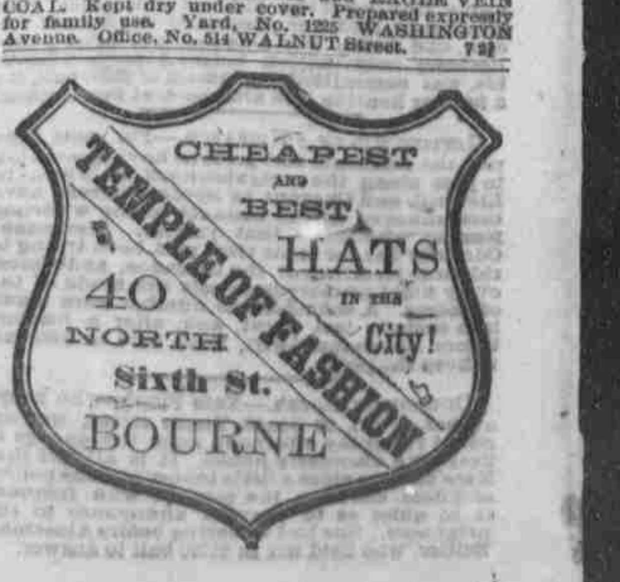
Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance,

M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R.,
9 6 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2½



MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Cincinnati cries for rain.

—Montreal has produced a magazine.

—The prairie chickens are dying of cholera.

—The Germans use grape seeds for coffee.

—The mosquito is said to "bite with a suction-pipe and warble with its pinions."

—A female cricket match was played recently in Southampton, England.

—A New Orleans editor talks about a watermelon weighing sixty pounds.

—The corner-stone of a new Jewish hospital has been laid at Chicago.

—The Russian papers insist that a great European struggle is not far distant.

—Two hundred thousand cigars are made at the Michigan State Prison per month.

—Lemuel Richardson, the Vermont fox hunter, says he has killed 1389 foxes.

—Mr. George W. Morgan is giving organ concerts in Ohio.

—Aaron Jones' fighting ardor is Coole-d down.

—Out West they call Pope "Old Headquarters."

—August Belmont has been importing English brood mares.

—Wehli's left hand is not eulogized by the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

—It is reported that A. T. Stewart, of New York, is to have a branch house in Boston.

—King George, of Greece, received hardly any attention in England.

—The Prince Imperial of France is again doomed by his physicians to an early death.

—The skull of a murderer, left as a relic by a St. Louis physician, has been stolen.

—Twenty-five of the leading New Orleans editors were Confederate officers.

—Chicago has forty-eight daily and weekly papers, besides eight monthly magazines.

—Mr. Percy Fitzgerald will commence a new serial novel in the next number of *Belgravia*.

—Mr. J. S. Le Fanu has a new novel in press, entitled the "Tenants of Mallory."

—Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne has a poem entitled "Regret" in the September number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

—Mr. James Hannay has a paper in the *Temple Bar* for September, entitled "Lucia Neale, Carmen Eroticum."

—Wolves are very numerous in the vicinity Houlton, Ludlow, and other towns in Eastern Maine. They dote on spring lambs.

—Queen Vic will contribute to the Leeds Art Exhibition. She is usually not given to contributions.

—A murder was recently attempted by a youth in Derbyshire, England, who had been led to the act by reading Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin.

—In order to keep up with the progress of the age, Time has abandoned the scythe and hour-glass, and purchased a mowing machine and a watch.

—Viscount Amberly, or Mr. Russell, as he calls himself, eldest son of the Earl, is coming to America. A correspondent says he is a "very clever and agreeable little fellow."

—Dumas says that he could make more money in this country by selling his photograph than by lecturing. He is quite as severe upon his own lectures as upon American taste.

—There is a Methodist preacher in England only one inch taller than Tom Thumb. As a curiosity he draws crowds—audiences of four thousand—and then he talks to them.

—The Long Branch *Press* says:—"It is ascertained that we have had nearly forty thousand visitors here within the present season."

—The *Broadway* must be considered a success among recent English magazines, the first number having already reached three editions of thirty thousand each.

—An analysis of six specimens of liquor purchased of the Maine State Liquor agent showed that only one was pure or suitable for medicinal use, and that was rum made from molasses.

—Among the "stars" who are to shine on Washington boards this winter will be Jefferson, Owens, Chanfrau, Brougham, Murdoch, Julia Dean, Avonia Jones, Lucille Western, Lady Don, Clarke, and Forrest.

—Dickens' first appearance as a public reader was in the sleepy old town of Peterborough, twelve or fourteen years ago. Uncertain of his powers, and diffident, the reading was a great triumph.

—An irruption of fleas seems to have occurred throughout the country visited by the rainy summer. In Boston and the towns around, the presence of these lively but unwelcome visitors is complained of in hundreds of dwellings where they never appeared before. The same thing is true of Hartford and New York.

—A costly edition of the late Mrs. Austin's "Story Without an End" is about to be published in England, with sixteen colored drawings by Hon. Mrs. Boyle, better known as an illustrator of children's book by the initials "E. V. B." Mrs. Boyle is about to issue "A Book of Day Dreams," which will contain photographs of a dozen or more of her airy and graceful drawings.

—It is recommended that, in view of the speeches to be made at Charles Dickens on his arrival in this country, and to secure correct allusion to the characters in his works, some one get up "First Lessons in Nicholas Nickleby," the "Oliver Twist Primer," "Pickwick in Six Easy Lessons," "Barnaby Rudge, in short words of not more than two syllables," and "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit," with question and answer.

THE ADVANTAGE OF WEARING YOUR OWN HAIR.—The Melbourne *Argus* tells a story of two Chinamen on trial for theft. One of them suddenly "turned round in the dock, caught hold of the fellow-prisoner by the hair of the head, and in a very excited manner manipulated the man's tail, making use at the same time of such a torrent of barbaric exclamations, that the police magistrate, utterly astonished, called on the police constables who were at hand to check the assault. On applying to the interpreter for an explanation, he said the Chinaman wished to point out to the Bench that the other man was the real thief, and that the 'false tail' he carried was proof conclusive, while the exhibition of his own real one was sufficient proof that he had never been in jail."

BUTTONS.—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* hopes the tailors now on strike will devote their leisure to acquiring the art of sewing on buttons. He says:—"As the cabman in one of Mr. Leech's social illustrations observed, 'The genteelerer the party the worserer the fare,' so it may be emphatically observed with respect to this matter of buttons, 'the genteeler the tailor the worser the sewing.' For country tailors pride themselves on their sewing, and their buttons cling to their appointed places for more months than the London tailors' adhere for weeks."

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets
8 1¼

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15¼

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp¼ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12¼

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 2¼

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
EDMOND J. GODOWN to the use, vs. JAMES L. MOSES, Ven. Ex. June Term, 1867. No. 138.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale in the above case of all that certain two-story brick store and dwelling-house and lot whereon the same is erected, situate on the northwest corner of Haverford and Somerset streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, containing in front on Haverford street 25 feet, and in depth 110 feet, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 129 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must make their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund. D. P. BROWN, JR.,
9 2 10t Auditor.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of ANNIE E. BECK, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

JOHN C. McCORMICK, Executor,
9 6 fmw5t No. 215 LOMBARD Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
8 10¼ No. 118 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf¼ No. 724 MARKET Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

		FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.		$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail		3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express		3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class,	2·25
	2d class,	1·80

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
4·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
9·00 A. M. Morning Mail.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11·50 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 5·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11¼ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1·00 A. M and 1·50 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8¼

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·20 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.

1 1¼ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 41 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at [illegible] A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 6·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy R.R. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 1¼ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8¼ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, September 2, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:

Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 5·30 P. M.

Returning leaves Jackson 6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11¼ HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21¼ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¼

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1¼ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA	Wednesday, September 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, September 14
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, September 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, September 25
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, September 28

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7¼ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Captain T. H. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port September 21.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12¼ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, September 14, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1¼

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, September 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1¼ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON	CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES	CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, September 17, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16¼ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street.

Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¼ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1¼ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

22 6m VANKIRK & CO.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The Result in Maine.

The New York *World* publishes the following despatch:—

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 10.—The result of the election yesterday in Maine has astonished both parties. The immense Republican majority of last year, which was twenty-eight thousand, has been nearly if not entirely overcome, and it will take some days to decide certainly whether the radical candidate for Governor is elected. The counties of York, Knox, Lincoln, Washington, and Aroostook have certainly been gained by the Democrats, and others are in doubt.

Complexion of the Maine Legislature.

A special despatch to the Boston *Advertiser* says that the Republicans have carried twelve counties sure, and possibly thirteen, it being quite probable that the Democrats have carried York, Knox, and Aroostook, with strong chances for Lincoln also. The Senate will stand about 24 or 25 Republicans to 6 or 7 Democrats; the House 106 Republicans to 45 Democrats. Among those elected to the Senate are but 12 members of the Senate of 1867. There are 8 members of the last House transferred to the Senate, and one or two others who have performed legislative service in former years. The list of Representatives is far from complete. So far as it has come to my notice, the members are generally new to legislative duty. Out of 80 names of Republican nominees, all but three or four of whom are for districts carried by the party last year, I count but ten members of the last House, and but 20 who have ever served in the Legislature. Additional returns are given, as follows:—

	Chamberlain.	*Pillsbury.*		*Chamberlain.*	*Pillsbury.*
Ellsworth	388	223	Rockland	656	477
Eastport	275	151	Skowhegan	562	183
Calais	436	93	Waterville	474	209
Camden	417	384	Augusta	835	759
Belfast	451	327			

Augusta is Mr. Pillsbury's place of residence, and the Republican loss there is 387. Brunswick, where Governor Chamberlain resides, shows a Republican loss of 246.

A despatch to the Boston *Post* says:—The Democracy of York county have made a noble fight with radicalism to-day, and at this hour feel confident of having gained a glorious victory. We have returns from twenty-two towns in this county, which give a Democratic gain over last year of 1050. The radical majority last year was 973 in the county. The following is the gain by towns in York county:—Biddeford gains 230 over last; Saco, 328; Buxton, 87; Dayton, 17; Hollis, 66; Kennebunkport, 53; York, 74; South Berwick, 66; North Berwick, 1; Sanford, 54; Berwick, 15; Lebanon, 74; Wells, 82; Cornish, 25; Limerick, 30; Parsonsfield, 30; Kennebunk, 40. The radicals gain in Alfred, 25; Lyman, 11; Waterboro, 25; Kittery, 105; Eliot, 30. The following towns only remain to be heard from:—Acton, Sharpleigh, Limington, and Newfield. These gave last year 38 Democratic majority, which gives us York county by upwards of 100 majority.

Vermont.

The aggregate vote for Governor, as far as ascertained, stands, Page, 24,097; Edwards, 8606; Republican majority, 15,497.

Judge Woodward for Congress.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 10.—Ex Chief Justice Woodward, now absent in Europe, received the unanimous nomination for Congress in the Democratic Convention held here to-day. This makes him the unanimous choice of this district (the Twelfth), to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Denison, deceased. The district is strongly Democratic, and the election of the Democratic candidate by an increased majority is considered certain. The nomination is universally well received, and the utmost enthusiasm prevails. Woodward and Sharswood are good for the largest majority ever given in the district.

Iowa.

The Iowa political campaign is in progress, and as in Wisconsin the question of prohibition enters as an element in the fall election, a "people's party" is organizing; which is a union of anti-prohibitionists with the Democrats. Senator Grimes has written a letter to the editor of the Burlington *Hawk Eye*, declaring his hostility to a prohibitory tariff He says that he is not aware that the Republican party has ever taken any position on the tariff, and that he believes that the people of Iowa will be unwilling to destroy their revenue from imports by a prohibitory policy. The following are the State tickets:—

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Charles Mason.
Lieutenant-Governor—D. M. Harris.
Judge of the Supreme Court—John H. Craig.
Attorney-General—W. T. Barker.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—M. L. Fisher.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Colonel Samuel Merrill.
Lieutenant-Governor—Colonel John Scott.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. M. Beck.
Attorney-General—Major Henry O'Connor.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—D. F. Wells.

Johnson's Intentions.

The Boston *Post's* Washington despatch says: "The political gossips here are much excited to-day over a report that President Johnson contemplates a grand *coup d'etat* should Congress attempt further encroachment upon the Executive prerogatives. It is charged that his proclamations are but the forerunners of a desperate intention to the disposal of Congress should articles of impeachment be preferred against him. This rumor is but the natural offspring of a well-grounded fear that the Legislative Department is determined to force an issue which might possibly lead to such a result. I have good authority for saying that the President will leave the preservation of the Constitution to the people themselves after he has exhausted his legitimate authority in its defense. He does not believe in going outside of the Constitution for means to preserve it when the people hold the remedy in their own hands."

OBITUARY.

Rev. Thomas Howe Taylor.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Howe Taylor, Rector of Grace Church, in this city, died on Monday, at West Park, on the Hudson. Dr. Taylor was born in South Carolina, and was settled in that State for a short time. He has been connected with Grace Church since 1834 or 1835, when the congregation worshipped in a building opposite Trinity, in the lower part of Broadway. His life, therefore, has been closely associated with the history and prosperity of Grace Church. He was a prominent member of what is known as the Low Church party, and always took an active part in the debates of the annual Diocesan Convention. Dr. Taylor was a forcible and pleasing writer, an eloquent speaker, and an earnest debater. His great talent, energy of character, and zealous temperament placed him in the first rank among the Episcopal clergy of the country. Dr. Taylor's health has been quite infirm for two or three years past. Some eighteen months since he sustained severe injuries, in consequence of being thrown from a buggy, near his country residence, and this, for a long while, incapacitated him from his ministerial duties. The vestry of Grace Church then voted him leave to go to Europe, with a view to recuperation, his pulpit meanwhile being occupied by Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church. Dr. Taylor returned from Europe towards the close of the summer, and from that time until his death remained at his residence on the Hudson.—*N. Y. World of to-day.*

Dr Louis Desire Veron, of Paris.

The death of this celebrated French physician and publicist occurred at Paris on Monday, as announced by a cable telegram. The deceased was born in Paris, on the 5th of April, 1798 and was therefore in the seventieth year of his age at the time of his death. He studied medicine and received his diploma in 1823, becoming a prominent member of his profession in a very short time. In 1828 he became a journalist, and was subsequently connected with several Paris journals, his political articles and theatrical feuilletons attracting considerable attention. He was afterwards (about 1840) appointed one of the directors of the opera, and retained this position until he became one of the proprietors of the *Constitutionnel*. After the Revolution in 1848 he sold out this paper and took an active part in politics, being elected a member of the Corps Legislatif. M. Veron's literary works are numerous, and have gained for their author considerable reputation.

Russian Finances.

Perhaps no country in the civilized world is less known in respect to its internal and financial economy than the empire of Russia. The administration of the Government is divided among departments, which have grown in power and importance with the progress of the country, and have succeeded in establishing for themselves separate and almost independent financial bureaus of their own, under which they have accumulated and funded the remainders of the sums allotted to them out of the common exchequer. This system is curiously like that which obtains in New York State and city.

The accounts, till the present reign, were but hurriedly examined and passed, and accordingly the ministers expended, without warrant or proper vouchers, large sums drawn from their deposits in the credit institutions of the empire. Between 1832 and 1852 the annual deficits averaged 28 219,810 roubles, or about $20,000,000; while during the years of the war they ran up to 175,504,400 roubles, or about $130,000,000. All the time the revenue was increasing at the rate of about 49 per cent. per annum, but the expenditures were also increasing, and at the rate of 97 per cent.

From 1840 till the present time Russia has been a borrower of foreign capital; and for the period between 1833 and 1861 has made up deficiencies by the following expedients:—

Foreign loans	$180,000,000
Loans from banks	440,000,000
Loans from commissions for extinction of debt	70,000,000
Issue of bank notes	320 000,000
Issue of Treasury bills	70,000,000
Total	$1,080,000,000

In 1858 the Council of the Empire introduced a new system, but it does not seem to have been successful. Great reductions were made in the numerical strength of the army and navy, yet the same expenditure for them has been continued. Indeed, every year since 1861 there has been a deficit, but it is not possible to give the amounts with strict accuracy. The accounts between the Treasury and the National Bank are of so complicated a nature as to defy inquiry. The State helps itself to what it wants from the bank, which is compelled to issue inconvertible notes to sustain itself. The bank has long been unable to pay specie.

But setting aside this floating debt of the Treasury to the National Bank, the loans which the Russian Government made between the years 1862 and 1866 exceed 500,000,000 roubles, or $375,000,000.

The imperial household annually appears in the budget for 7,700,000 roubles, or $6,000,000, and as regularly overdraws the account one or two million roubles. The theatres dependent on the major-domo took 685,627 roubles last year for their maintenance. The imperial court and palaces require about 4,000,000 roubles. The army expenses last year exceeded 116,000,000. The navy cost about 21,000,000.

British Possessions.

The Blue Book, in which the Colonial office lays before Parliament statistical accounts of the British Colonial and other possessions, contains this year no less than six hundred and thirty-four folio pages. The volume has become so large that a small annual "Statistical Abstract" has been found acceptable. Our Indian possessions are described as having an area of 596,790 square miles, and a population of 244,948,356; the native States of India (as distinguished from British India) having an area of 596,790 square miles, and a population of 47,909,199, besides which there are in India 1254 square miles of native States, under the French or the Portuguese Government, with a population of 517,148. The area of our North American Colonies is 632,361 square miles, with a population of 3,701,461; and this does not include the vast territory administered by the Hudson Bay Company. Australasia contains an area of 2,582,070 square miles, and a population of 1,599,580; the British West Indies an area of 88,683 square miles, and a population of 1,097,627; the Cape of Good Hope and Natal 119,328 square miles, and 425,676 people; Ceylon 24,700 square miles, and a population of 2,047,728. Our other colonies being added, the general total is an area of 4,427,232 square miles, and a population of 154,810,787 souls; and this notwithstanding some omissions on account of returns not received—the aborigines of British Columbia, and some 150,000 persons on the 6000 square miles of the Gold Coast settlement. The parent State, the United Kingdom, has an area of no more than 160,000 square miles, and a population not much exceeding 30,000,000. The public revenue of these vast possessions abroad was nearly £63,000,000 in the year 1865, the year for which these returns are made; it approaches that of the mother country. Not so the public debt; it is not quite £140,000,000. The tonnage entered and cleared in 1865, exclusive of the coasting trade, was about 26,000,000. The imports into these British possessions in 1865, including bullion and specie, amouted in value to £128,375,053; more than £56,000,000 worth were from the United Kingdom. The exports amounted to £141,368 102; £79,419,659 of these exports went to the United Kingdom. These great possessions sent forth, for the supply of the world in that year, wool of the value of £12,234,580; raw sugar, £7,158,163; coffee, £3,308,963; wool, £3.875,530; fish, £1,668,260. India alone, in the year ending April, 1865, sent out raw cotton of the value of £37,573,637. Such is the British colonial empire. Queen Victoria is monarch of all here surveyed. The supply of cotton was of exceptional amount during the great American conflict; but most of even these great figures have already become an understatement, for population, production, and consumption alike have increased and are increasing.

John W. Stevenson, Acting Governor of Kentucky.

The Constitution of Kentucky provides that in the event of the death of the Governor occurring during the first two years of his term, the Chief Justice of the State shall issue an order for the election of a Governor, to be held on the first Monday of the August following. In the meantime the duties appertaining to the office devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor, and make him the virtual Governor until a new election is held. Such being the case, the Hon. John W. Stevenson will be the acting Executive of Kentucky for twelve months to come. He is a native of Richmond, Virginia, and a graduate of the University of Virginia. He studied law, and after being admitted to the bar removed to Covington, Kentucky, in 1842, where he practised his profession with much success. From 1845 to 1847 he was a member of the State Legislature, and in 1849 was one of the most prominent delegates in the Kentucky Constitutional Convention. He filled various other State offices until 1856, when he was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and served as a member of the Committee on Elections. In 1859 he was re-elected, serving on the same committee. During the Rebellion Mr. Stevenson is said to have sympathized with the South, although he took no personal part in the war. Like the late Governor Helm, he is a Democrat of pronounced sentiments, a firm believer in the doctrine of State rights, and a bitter opponent of radicalism. He is, nevertheless, a man of decided abilities and of great firmness of character, and possesses considerable influence in Kentucky.

A Classic Railway.

The Highgate, Finchley and Edgeware Railway, a new branch line just opened in England, extending from the King's Cross terminus of the Great Northern line to the neighborhood of Canons, runs through a region of country which a number of English authors have rendered classic ground. Crouch End, for instance, is haunted by the memories of Rogers and Moore; Muswell Hill by the dogmatic shadow of Dr. Johnson, and Highgate by the gentle yet earnest spirits of old Andrew Marvell, dreamy Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, and immortal John Keats with his "large utterance of the early gods." Finchley is the locality of Dickens' "Bleak House;" the story is said to have been written at a farm-house there, while Canons was the seat of the Duke of Chandos, the description of whose sybaritical palace will be recalled by the readers of Pope.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Secretary McCulloch Not to be Removed.

General Howard Returns to the Capital.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

Position of Secretary McCulloch.

Secretary McCulloch has no knowledge of any desire on the part of the President for him to resign, and nothing has occurred between them to warrant the reports now in circulation that he will be removed, and he authorizes this statement to be made by your correspondent. The hungry crew seeking his removal are ravenous after the money bags of the Government.

Personal.

General Howard returned this morning from his late trip East. The rumors that he would be removed have subsided, but it is most likely that the President cannot find the man he wants to put in his place.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hartley has returned, and was on duty this morning.

THE BROCK CASE—HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH.—Before United States Commissioner Smith, at 12 o'clock to-day, Jonathan H. Brock was arraigned upon the charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in executing fraudulent bonds. The following testimony was elicited:—

James Thompson sworn—Reside in New York; at present time in Moyamensing Prison; a bond dated March 25, 1867, for $150,000, for the withdrawal of rectified spirits from Weed's bonded warehouse, signed by James Thompson, the sureties being George Cletz and John J. Ross, was offered in evidence: the signature is mine; I signed the bond at the residence of Mr. Mayer, No. 2035 Green street; it was the Sunday following the burning of the Winter Garden Theatre in New York; Mr. Meyer, Mr. Marschetz, and Edwin Brock were present; I don't remember whether the defendant was there at the time of the execution; I think the hour was between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning; Mr. Meyer and Mr. Marschetz introduced me to Mr. Edwin Brock, and he called me into an ante-room and asked me to sign the bond; I had a conversation with Mr. Jonathan Brock in the house during the course of the same day in regard to the bond; it was after I signed the bond; we were together in the parlor; Mr. Jonathan Brock spoke to me; he called Mr. Thompson; he said he hoped there would be no trouble about getting this through; he said we would have to be economical at the start, and that after paying expenses—he mentioned a sum, I understood him to say $5000—we could bank it, and not use the money until we had something to operate on; he said there was considerable money in it; I know a place, No. 1516 South street; I was there; I know of whisky being brought there; I know of one hundred and seventy barrels being brought there; it was from Weed's bonded warehouse, where Mr. Brown was storekeeper; I do not know what became of the 170 barrels; I came over from New York on the Saturday before; the bond was signed at 6 o'clock in the afternoon; I came to take part in these transactions; I made the arrangement with Mr Marschetz and Mr. Meyer; Mr. Meyer said I was to get $50 a week; I was in Philadelphia at the time; I was at the place in South street; it was about the middle of the week after the bond was signed; the defendant did not say anything in regard to this matter; I saw him on the Monday after at Marschetz's house; he didn't say anything to me; he was talking to Mr. Marschetz and Mr. Meyer; he was there one night after that at the same place; Mr. Marschetz's house was my stopping place.

Cross-examined—Mr. Boehm came from New York with me and took me to Mr. Meyer's house; no one only those I have named were present at the time the bond was signed; Mr. Bohen is in the liquor business at No. 12 or 14 Cedar street, New York; I received money from both Mr. Marschetz and Mr. Meyer; I received $50 from the latter; a party came to me and asked me if I had made an affidavit against Mr. Brock; I told him no; he asked me if I had anything against Mr. Brock; I told him nothing in particular.

Charles W. Wood sworn—Made inquiries regarding the residences of Mr. Clotz and Mr. Voss, and could not find them; the deeds stated on the bond are not recorded in the Recorder's office; Mr. Edwin Brock said he didn't know who the sureties were. The defendant was bound over to answer at court in the sum of $25,000.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, arrived here this afternoon from New York, and proceeded at once to the residence of a friend, a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, where the Chief Justice will remain a few days. Mr. Chase is desirous of obtaining rest, and comes upon no political business whatever.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—The Coroner commenced an investigation, at 2 o'clock to-day, in the case of Anna Richards, aged four years, who was taken sick on the 18th of August last, and died the same day, it being alleged that the child was poisoned.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 11

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 5-20s '62.cp....114½	200 sh Read R....b30. 52
$500 City 6s, New....101	100 do.... 52
$5000 do. New....101	100 do....Int. 52
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s.... 96½	100 do....s5wn. 52
$5000 Susq Bds....b60. 62	200 do.... 52
77 sh Cam & Am..ls..123	400 do....ls.b30. 52
8 sh Penna R.... 53½	500 do....b30. 52
20 do.... 53½	100 do.... 52
200 sh Ocean Oil.... 3¾	200 do....s30. 52
200 sh Read R....ls. 52	

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New....101	300 sh Read R.... 52
$2000 Elmira 7s.... 93	100 do.... 52
$1000 Sch N 6s '72.... 92	100 do....b20. 52 1-16
100 sh Leh V R.... 56⅝	100 do....s60. 51·94
50 sh Leh N stk.... 47	100 do....b30. 52
22 sh Penna R.... 53½	100 do....b30. 52 1-16
5 do.... 53½	3 sh Western Bank.. 97

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC.,

FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

600 ARCH STREET. 600

GRIFFITH & PAGE.

BEST CROQUET GAMES.

PATENT WATER COOLERS.

WIRE DISH COVERS.

610] EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS

POLITICAL.

A GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING!!!

UNIONISM!

REPUBLICANISM!

PATRIOTISM!

A GRAND MASS MEETING

OF THE

REPUBLICAN UNION CITIZENS

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Favorable to the Reconstruction measures of our

PATRIOTIC CONGRESS,

And opposed to the ruinous and arbitrary POLICY of Andrew Johnson and his friends, the so-called Democratic party, will meet in

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

Broad Street, Near Spruce,

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13,

At 7½ o'clock,

To ratify the action of our late Party Conventions, to uphold the principles of those who fought the

War for our Glorious Union,

To Preserve our State Judiciary from the Control of

STATE RIGHTS PARTISANS,

And to maintain the rights and defend the liberties of all, NORTH and SOUTH, who were true to their Country in her hour of trial.

All are invited who revere the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; all to whom TREASON IS STILL ODIOUS; all who would rather trust Reconstruction to

Grant, Sheridan, Sickles, Pope,

And their compeers, than to the false traitors who made Reconstruction necessary; all friends to the

Protection of American Industry;

All opposed to those who would VIOLATE OUR PUBLIC FAITH AND REPUDIATE OUR PUBLIC DEBT, and all who would insure the future peace of our beloved Country by excluding from our National Councils the forsworn and unrepentant Rebels whose desperate wickedness has filled the North with mourning, and brought ruin and desolation upon the whole South.

The meeting will be addressed by the following speakers:—

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
HON. JAMES W. NYE,
EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK,
EX-GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
HON. MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEN. JOSHUA T. OWEN,
GEN. HORATIO G. SICKEL,
GEN. LOUIS WAGNER,
COL. JAMES GIVEN,
COL. JOHN W. FORNEY,
COL. WILLIAM B. MANN,
COL. FRANK JORDAN,
COL. JOSEPH SEIBERT,
THOMAS M. COLEMAN, ESQ.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL,
ISAAC McBRIDE, } Secretaries. 9 10 4t

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call your attention to his LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK of

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

All of which having been bought ENTIRELY FOR CASH, will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Our assortment will include

SILKS, BLACK, PLAIN, AND FANCY,
PIM BROS.'S IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND CORDED SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS, FRENCH REPS,
PLAID CREPE CLOTHS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
LUPIN'S BEST PARIS MERINOES,
PLAIDS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN,

And every variety of Seasonable Dress Goods.

MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
[illegible] BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES,
JOUVIN'S [illegible]
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
CLOAKS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS,
SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TOGETHER WITH OUR USUAL STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

Daily additions to our assortment will be made throughout the season. 8 2 wsm3mrp

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

REMOVAL.

R E M O V A L.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),

AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

September 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [9 7 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

September 12, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 800 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [9 6 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

September 13, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [9 7 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [9 10 5t

On Monday, September 16,

ATTRACTIVE AND SPECIAL SALE OF PARIS DRESS GOODS, OF THE CELEBRATED FABRICS OF MESSRS. FEVEZ FRERES ET CHARVEL, PARIS, BY ORDER OF MESSRS. ESCHER & CO, NEW YORK.

By catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, including 1200 pieces merinos, 1000 pieces plain de laines, 600 pieces empress cloth, 300 pieces popelines, reps, in blacks, whites, Bismarks, violets, maulines, etc.; 300 pieces printed de laines, in rich designs. [9 11 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

September 17, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [9 11 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

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